

The CAVALRY JOURNAL



**OCTOBER
1921**

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$2.50 per year. Canadian postage 25c. and foreign postage 50c. additional. Single copy, 65c.

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THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,
to the Professional Improvement of Its
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITED BY
JEROME W. HOWE
MAJOR OF CAVALRY

Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association, Pope Building, 817 14th St., Washington, D. C. Editor, Jerome W. Howe, Major of Cavalry. Managing Editor, Robert C. Hilldale. Entered as second-class matter March 22, 1920, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

\$2.50 per year; single copy, 65 cents. Foreign postage 50 cents, Canadian postage 25 cents, additional.

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**PRESS OF JUDD & DETWEILER, INC.
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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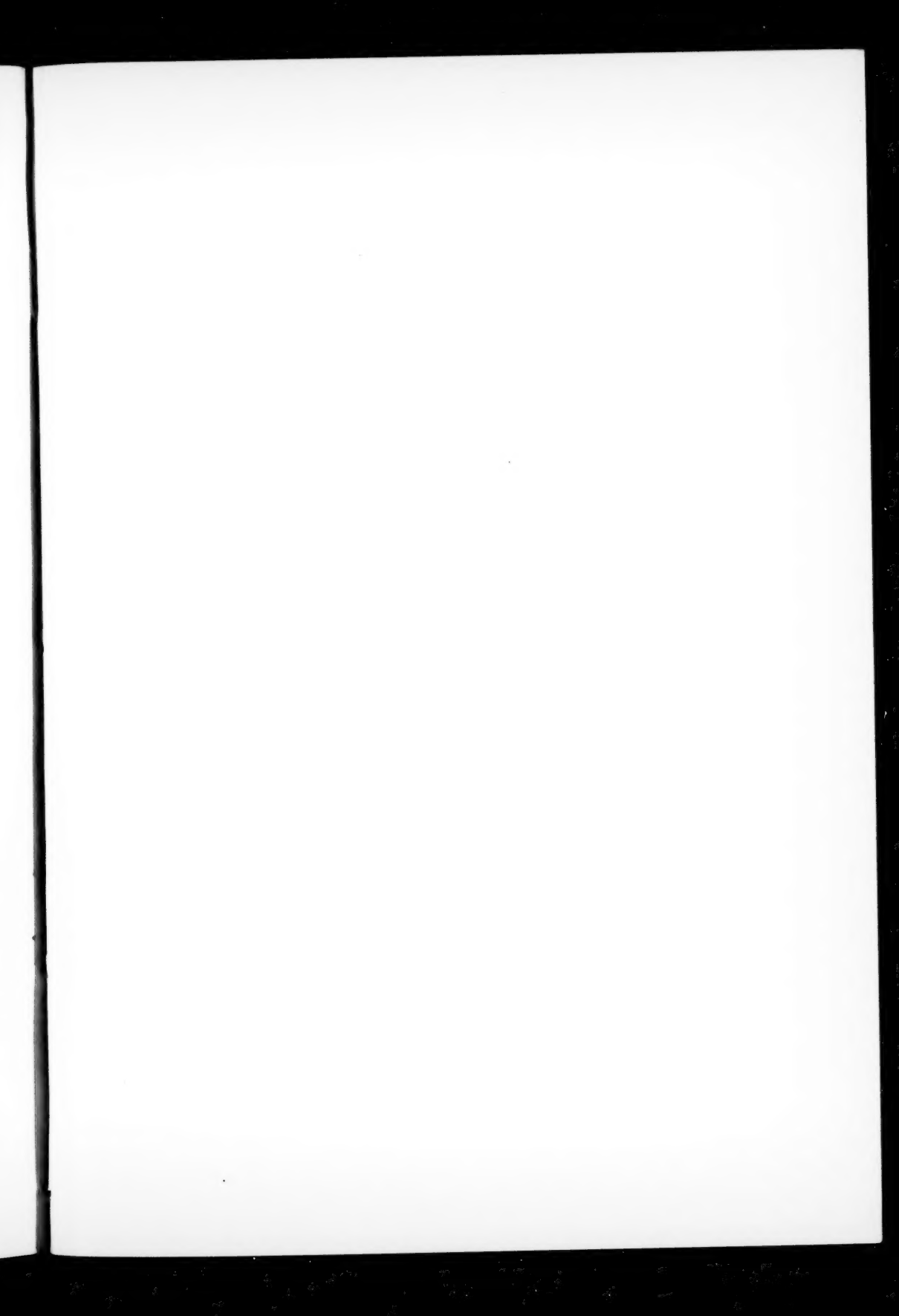
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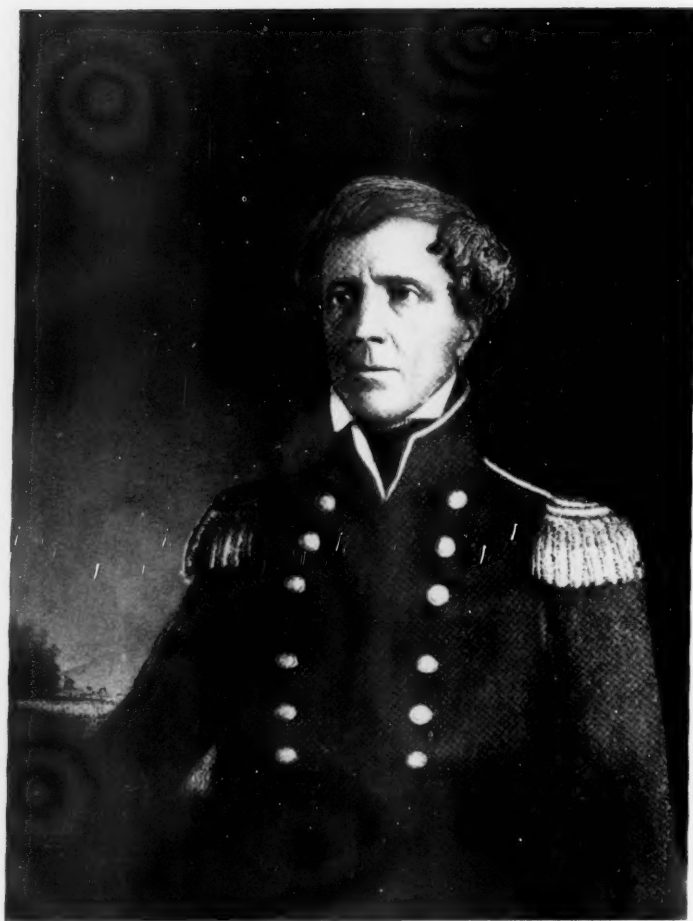
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STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY
Commander of the Army of the West, 1846.
Commanding First Cavalry, 1836-1846.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

VOL. XXX

OCTOBER, 1921

No. 125

The First Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army *

History of the First Cavalry from its organization, in 1833, to the termination of the Rebellion, 1865. In the next issue of the CAVALRY JOURNAL the history of this regiment will be concluded with an account of its many Indian campaigns and its participation in the War with Spain and the Philippine Insurrection, with which many officers still on the active list are very familiar.

THE "United States Regiment of Dragoons" was organized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1833, becoming the "First Regiment of Dragoons" when the Second Dragoons were raised, in 1836. Its designation was changed to "First Regiment of Cavalry" by the act of August 3, 1861. The first order announcing appointments in the regiment was dated March 5, 1833, and gave the names of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, four captains, and four lieutenants, stating that the organization of the regiment would be perfected by the selection of officers from the "Battalion of Rangers." Headquarters were established at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Colonel Henry Dodge was the first commander, with Stephen W. Kearny† as lieutenant-colonel. Lieu-

* It is intended to present the histories of the several cavalry regiments in successive issues of the CAVALRY JOURNAL.—EDITOR.

† Stephen Watts Kearny was born in 1794 at Newark, New Jersey. He was a student at King's College, New York City. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 13th U. S. Infantry. He was captured at the battle of Queenstown and later exchanged. He offered to serve at the head of a marine force in Chauncy's fleet on Lake Erie, but his offer was not accepted. He was made captain April 1, 1813. After the war he was transferred to the Second Infantry. He formed part of the Yellowstone Expedition in 1820 and again when it was continued in 1825. He was a major in 1829 and was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Dragoons in 1833. He was colonel of that regiment in 1836. Soon after the outbreak of the Mexican War he was made brigadier-general, June 30, 1846, and put in charge of the "Army of the West." He was promoted to be major-general as a reward for his able conduct of the campaign for New Mexico and California and was later Governor of California. In 1848 he was for a short time military and civil governor of Vera Cruz and subsequently of the City of Mexico. In the fall of that year he died in St. Louis.

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tenant Jefferson Davis was the first adjutant, but soon resigned the staff position and was assigned to Company A.

During the summer of 1834 the regiment was engaged in the "Pawnee Expedition," during which short campaign one-fourth of the officers and men died of fevers. Throughout the summer of 1835 all the companies of the regiment were kept in the field in the territory just west of the Missouri frontier. The object appears to have been exploration chiefly, for no conflicts with the Indians took place. The regiment performed its duty thoroughly, as was shown by the letter of commendation sent by General E. P. Gaines, commanding West Department, to the regimental commander upon receipt of his report of operations. Many letters written and orders issued about this time

are of great interest and some are very amusing, from the force of language used, showing great difference in military correspondence then and now. The court-martial orders are especially

interesting on account of the peculiar sentences imposed.



RIGHT MOULINET

During the year 1836 the general disposition of the regiment remained unchanged. The companies were employed in scouting among the Indians, especially along the Missouri frontier, a portion of the regiment going to Nacogdoches, Texas, for the purpose of keeping off white trespassers from the Indian country, preserving peace between whites and Indians and among the Indians themselves; also in building wagon roads and bridges. During the winter the companies returned to their stations—Forts Leavenworth, Gibson, and Des Moines. Colonel Dodge resigned July 4, 1836, and was appointed Governor of Wisconsin. He was succeeded by Colonel Kearny.

"The First Regiment of Light Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth," reports the commanding general in 1837, "was found to be in a state of police and discipline reflecting the highest credit on Colonel Kearny—the exemplary commandant—his captains and other officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose high health and vigilance, with the excellent condition of the horses, affords conclusive evidence of their talents, industry, and steady habits."

In October, 1837, and again in March, 1838, serious difficulties were reported between the settlers and the Osage Indians, and companies of the regiment were at once sent to the disturbed regions. On the second occasion the rapidity of Colonel Kearny's movements and the sudden appearance of 200 dragoons in their midst appear to have had a very quieting effect on the

FIRST REGT. OF CAVALRY, U. S. A.

Indians, for after his return to Leavenworth Colonel Kearny reports no further danger of trouble with the Osages.

Twice during 1840 the regiment was called upon to overawe the Indians, and the end of that year found it garrisoning the posts of Forts Leavenworth, Gibson, Wayne, and Crawford. In April, 1842, on account of some disturbance among the Cherokees, Colonel Kearny marched his command of five companies from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson, and then made a forced march of 57 miles to Fort Wayne in one day. During the summer of 1845 Colonel Kearny led five companies of the regiment into the Rocky Mountains, in which the command covered 2,000 miles in less than 100 days. It will be seen from these examples that, although these years were not marked by combat, they were years of active and extensive exploration and marching, which went far toward making and keeping the regiment fit for its participation in the Mexican War.

In 1846 Colonel Kearny was promoted to be brigadier-general and was succeeded in command of the 1st Cavalry by Colonel Richard Barnes Mason, who had served in the regiment since its organization, as major and lieutenant-colonel. Very soon after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in 1845, preparations were begun for the invasion of Mexican territory at various points. One expedition was to advance from the Missouri River west to Mexico, Santa Fe being its objective point. It was immediately determined, however, to push on with this column and occupy Upper California. General Kearny was placed in command of this "Army of the West," which consisted of companies B, C, G, I, and K, 1st Dragoons, two companies of artillery, two of infantry, and nine companies of Missouri volunteer cavalry under command of Colonel A. W. Doniphan—in all, about 1,800 men. This command was concentrated at Bent's Ford, on the Arkansas, from which point it marched for Santa Fe August 1, 1846.

Some show of resistance to Kearny's advance was made by the Mexican governor of New Mexico, but Las Vegas was occupied on the 14th and Santa Fe on the 18th of August without a conflict, the Mexicans retreating upon Kearny's approach. Leaving Colonel Doniphan in command at Santa Fe, General Kearny took up the march for California September 26, and encamped about 40 miles from San Diego December 5, where he was met by a small party of volunteers under Captain Gillespie, sent out from San Diego by Commodore Stockton to give information of the enemy, of whom there were supposed to be six or seven hundred opposed to Kearny's advance.

On the morning of the 6th Kearny's command met and defeated, at San Pasqual, about 40 miles from San Diego, a body of Mexicans under General Andres Pico. Kearny had at this time about 300 men, composed of companies B and C, 1st Dragoons, and volunteers. The action was severe, the 1st Dragoons losing three officers—Captains Moore and Johnston and Lieutenant Hammond—and 14 men killed, and about all the dragoons were wounded, princi-

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pally with lance thrusts. General Kearny himself received two wounds, Lieutenant Warren, of the topographical engineers, three, and Captain Gillespie, of the volunteers, three. Kearny was compelled to remain at San Bernardino until the 11th on account of wounds, but reached and occupied San Diego December 12.

General Wilcox, in his history of the Mexican War, says:

"At dawn of day the enemy, already in the saddle, were soon at San Pasqual. Captain Johnston charged them with the advance guard, followed and supported by the dragoons; they gave way. Captain Moore led off rapidly in pursuit, accompanied by the dragoons (mounted on horses)* and followed, though slowly, by those on tired mules. The



DRAWING BY A MEMBER OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST

enemy, well mounted and superb horsemen, after falling back a half mile, halted, and, seeing an interval between Captain Moore with the advance and the dragoons coming to his support, rallied their whole force and charged with lances. Moore held his ground for some minutes, but was forced back, when those in the rear coming up, the enemy were in turn driven back and fled, not to rally again. Kearny occupied the field and encamped upon it.

"But few of Moore's men escaped without wounds. Captain Johnston was shot dead at the commencement of the action; Captain Moore was lanced and killed just before the final retreat of the Mexicans; Lieutenant Hammond was also lanced, surviving the wound but a few minutes; two sergeants, two corporals, and ten men of the 1st Dragoons, one private of volunteers, and a citizen engaged with the engineers were killed."

General Kearny had left companies G and I at Albuquerque under Captain J. H. K. Burgwin. When Colonel Sterling Price (the successor of Colonel Doniphan in command at Santa Fe) learned of the seizure and murder, at Fernando de Taos, of Governor Bent and five others by the Mexicans (January

* In explanation of the remark "mounted on horses" it may be stated that, with a few exceptions, the dragoons were mounted on mules which had been ridden from Santa Fe, more than a thousand miles.

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20), he moved out against them with a force of about 350 dismounted men and easily defeated them, January 24, at Canada. Captain Burgwin, with Company G, 1st Dragoons, also dismounted, joined him on the 28th, and the Mexicans, numbering about 500, were again encountered on the 29th in a canyon leading to Embudo, from which position they were driven out by Burgwin with a force of 180 men of Price's regiment and Company G. He entered Embudo the same day.

On the 31st, having united his force, Price moved toward Pueblo de Taos, which he attacked February 3, but on account of its strength and the stubborn resistance offered, and more especially for the reason that the ammunition for the artillery had not come up, the attack failed. It was renewed on the following morning, when Captain Burgwin, with his company of dragoons and McMillan's of Price's regiment, charged, crossed the walls, and attacked the church, which, with other large buildings within the walls, was occupied by a large force of the enemy and was stubbornly defended. While gallantly leading a small party against the door of the church, Burgwin received a mortal wound from which he died on the 7th. Company G sustained a loss in this engagement of one officer and 23 men killed. The Mexicans lost 153 killed and many wounded.

During the year 1847 companies A and E were with Taylor in Mexico. Company B was reorganized at Jefferson Barracks in May and sent to Albuquerque, New Mexico, being engaged while en route with Comanche Indians at Grand Prairie, Arkansas, June 26, losing five men killed and six wounded. Company F escorted General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico and was present at the battles at and near that city, being later engaged on escort duty between the Mexican capital and Vera Cruz. Companies D and K, as well as F, saw service on Scott's line in Mexico.

From this time until the year 1861 scouting and skirmishes with the Indians were almost incessant and portions of the regiment were always found where the fighting was going on. On March 30, 1854, Lieutenant J. W. Davidson, with Company I and 16 men of Company F, had a sharp fight with Apache Indians about 16 miles south of Taos, in which 14 men of Company I and 8 men of F were killed and the lieutenant and 14 men wounded. The Indian camp was surprised and captured, the Indians escaping; but while plundering the camp the troops were in turn surprised by the Indians, who returned and took Davidson at such disadvantage that the command narrowly escaped annihilation.



TO THE GROUND—
POINT

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In 1854 Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy, then in command of the regiment, made three expeditions against the Utahs and Apaches, and companies I and K went with Colonel Miles against the Mescalero Apaches. Meantime companies C and E took part in the Rogue River war in Oregon, in which, at the battle of "Hungry Hill," the troops were compelled to retire with a loss of 26 killed and wounded, after fighting a day and a half. Four companies were present with Chandler's expedition against the Navajos and Apaches in March and April, 1856. In the same year two companies took part in numerous Indian skirmishes in Oregon and Washington; one was with Wright's expedition to the Walla Walla country in April and to the Yakima country in June; later in the year it was out with Colonel Steptoe.

In May, 1858, companies C, E, and H formed part of Steptoe's expedition northward to the British line, which, on the 17th of May, met a force of about 800 Spokane and other hostile Indians and was driven back. Later in the same year these same companies, together with Company I, were with Wright's column, which administered a severe thrashing to the Indians who had fought Steptoe.

Colonel Fauntleroy resigned May 13, 1861, and was succeeded by Colonel B. S. Beall. By the act of August 3 of this year the designation of the regiment was changed to "First Regiment of Cavalry."

It is impossible to give here in detail the part taken by the regiment in all the battles and engagements in which it participated during the Rebellion, but included in its many battles were Williamsburg, on May 4, 1862, where a portion of the enemy's cavalry was repulsed by a brilliant charge of a squadron of the regiment commanded by Captain B. F. Davis. A rebel standard was captured and there were 13 casualties. At Gaines Mill, June 27, its casualties numbered 26. The regiment was present at Malvern Hill, July 1; Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863, and Stoneman's raid in April and May. At Upperville, June 23, the regiment met the "Jeff Davis" Legion and the 1st and 2d North Carolina regiments in a charge. The regiment suffered severely, Lieutenants Fisher and Moulton being wounded and captured and 51 men killed, wounded, and missing, a large proportion of the wounded being disabled by the saber.

At Gettysburg, July 1 and 3, Lieutenant Trimble was wounded and the loss was 15 men. The regiment lost two men at Williamsport, and on July 6 charged the enemy on the pike road to within half a mile of Funkstown, capturing an officer and 13 men and driving the enemy within their lines. The regiment was engaged near Boonsboro July 7, 8, and 9, losing 14 men. At Brandy Station, August 1, it repulsed the enemy in four charges, losing 11 men. With the Reserve Brigade it was then ordered to Washington to remount and equip. Camp Buford was established, where the brigade remained about a month, when it was again ordered to the front.

The 1st Cavalry was engaged at Manassas Junction and at Catlett's Station November 5; Culpeper, November 8; Stephensburg, November 26, and Mine

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River. A cantonment having been established at Mitchell's Station, the regiment was employed during the winter doing picket duty along the line of the Rapidan.

A reconnaissance to the left of the enemy's line was made February 6, 1864, by the 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, the 1st Cavalry leading the advance. Sharp skirmishes took place near the crossing of Robinson River at Hume's Ford on the 6th and 7th. On the 6th the regiment charged the enemy, driving him from the ford and capturing four prisoners, and continued the pursuit to within two miles of Barnett's Ford, on the Rapidan. On the morning of the 7th the regiment, again in the advance, encountered the enemy in force at the ford. One squadron—G and M companies, under Captain Feilner—made a charge to gain possession of the ford, but was met by a heavy fire from infantry in strong position on the opposite side of the river and was recalled with loss of two men and six horses wounded. On the 27th General Custer started on his raid to Charlottesville, and on the 28th, the 1st Cavalry being in the advance, the enemy were encountered in their camp near Charlottesville, from which they were driven and the camp partially destroyed. On the return march the Rosanna bridge was destroyed by the pioneers of the regiment under Lieutenant Ogden. On March 1, shortly after leaving Stanardsville, the enemy charged the 5th Cavalry, which regiment, supported by the 1st, returned the charge, capturing 25 and killing or wounding several.

On General Sheridan's taking command of the Cavalry Corps the 1st Cavalry, commanded by Captain N. B. Sweitzer, was attached to Merritt's Reserve or Regular Brigade, Torbert's Division, and in the preparation for the Wilderness campaign the regiment was employed in picketing the Rapidan, taking part in the battles of Todd's Tavern, May 7, and Spotsylvania Court-House, May 8, during the first of which six out of the sixteen officers on duty with the regiment—Captain Sumner and Lieutenants Hall, Hoyer, Pennock, Ward, and Carr—were wounded. During the two days' fighting ten men were killed.

The regiment accompanied Sheridan on his raid around Richmond and took part in the following engagements: Beaver Dam Station, May 10; Yellow Tavern, May 11; Meadow Bridge, May 12; Tunstall's Station, May 14; Hawe's Shop, May 28; and Old Church, May 30.

At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, Captain Samuel McKee was mortally wounded and died on the 3d. Lieutenant Pennock was shot through both eyes and two men were killed and four wounded. The regiment accompanied General Sheridan on the Trevillian raid, and was present at the battle of Trevillian Station, June 11 and 12, on which days it suffered severely, losing Lieutenants Ogden and Nichols killed and Captain Dunkelberger wounded. Three men were killed and 29 wounded or missing. The regiment was engaged in daily skirmishing during the return march to White House Landing, and was engaged with the enemy at that point on June 17, at the Chickahominy River on the 18th, and at the battle of Darby's Farm, June 28. At

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the battle of Deep Bottom, July 28, where the Regular Brigade, fighting on foot, routed a brigade of Confederate cavalry, a battle-flag was captured by the 1st Cavalry.

On July 31 the 1st Division marched to City Point, embarked the next day, and was transported to Washington to assist in repelling the threatened attack of General Early. The regiment disembarked at Giesboro Point with its division August 3 and went into camp near Washington.

On August 5 the movement to Harpers Ferry was taken up, the 1st Division being ordered to the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan. Harpers Ferry was reached on the 8th and the division moved out on the Halltown road and camped. General Sheridan having formed his cavalry into a corps under General Torbert, General Merritt succeeded to the command of the division and Colonel Alfred Gibbs to that of the brigade.

On August 10 a reconnaissance was made by the Reserve Brigade in the direction of Winchester, and the enemy's cavalry was engaged and routed. From this day until the close of Sheridan's operations in the valley, the regiment was engaged in almost daily fighting and took part in all the important battles except Fisher's Hill, where it was otherwise employed, as will be seen hereafter.

The enemy's cavalry was engaged August 11 and driven several miles towards Newtown, but our cavalry became opposed to a heavy force of infantry and the entire 1st Division was put in on foot. The 1st Cavalry charged across an open plowed field and drove the enemy from the timber beyond, but were in turn repulsed by a heavy flank fire and compelled to take refuge behind rail barricades, which they held until dark, in spite of persistent and repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. Lieutenant Harris was wounded in this affair.

On August 13 Lieutenant J. S. Walker, the commissary of the regiment, was killed by Mosby's guerrillas near Charlestown, Virginia, while going to Harpers Ferry in the discharge of his duties. About this time also the regimental trains of the Reserve Brigade were captured and destroyed by Mosby. These trains contained the regimental and company records and the personal effects of officers. Several of the wagons belonging to the regiment were saved and with them some of the records. From August 16th until the 20th the 1st Cavalry was employed, together with the whole of the 1st Division, in the destruction of all wheat and forage and the seizure of all horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs accessible in the valley.

The 1st Division was engaged with Early's infantry near Charlestown on the 21st, and on the 25th the 1st and 3d Divisions marched in the direction of Leetown, near which place a strong force of the enemy's infantry was encountered and defeated with a loss of many prisoners. On the 28th the division marched again in the direction of Leetown, the Reserve Brigade leading, with the 1st Cavalry in advance. The Confederate cavalry was found in force beyond Leetown and a severe fight followed. Two squadrons of the 1st were

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deployed to the left and right of the pike and a third held in reserve. The deployed squadrons were driven back and the reserve squadron was moved into the pike in columns of fours, and in that formation charged with the saber. The enemy's cavalry, a full brigade, charged with the pistol, and, just before the two bodies met, slackened speed to deliver their fire, when Hoyer's squadron struck them at full charging gait and sent them flying to the rear. The loss was ten or twelve men wounded with the pistol and the gallant Hoyer killed. He was shot through the body while leading the charge and died in an hour. The command of the squadron then fell to Lieutenant Moses Harris, and at about this time Captain E. M. Baker succeeded Captain Sweitzer in command of the regiment.

From the 5th of September until the 19th the 1st was employed on picket duty along the Opequan and in harassing the enemy—an arduous duty, with constant skirmishing and attendant casualties. Colonel C. R. Lowell, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, "The bravest of the brave," now succeeded to the command of the Reserve Brigade, and the period of his command is described as the most brilliant in its history.

The 1st took part in the memorable charge of the Reserve Brigade at the battle of Winchester, September 19, and, in conjunction with the 2d Cavalry, captured two stands of colors and some 200 prisoners. The casualties of the regiment were 37 killed, wounded, and missing, including Lieutenant McGregor, wounded.

The battle of Fisher's Hill was fought and won September 22, 1864. On this day General Torbert, having been ordered to proceed with Merritt's and Devin's Divisions through the Luray Valley to fall upon Early's retreating army at New Market, in the event of his defeat at Fisher's Hill, found the forces of the Confederate General Wickham strongly entrenched near Milford. Torbert's failure to dislodge Wickham and Sheridan's disappointment over the failure of his plan to capture the whole of Early's army are matters of history.

On the morning of the 23d the ambulance train was attacked by some of Mosby's guerrillas near Front Royal, who were then chased by the 1st and 2d Cavalry and a number killed and ten or twelve captured. Lieutenant McMaster, of the 2d, was cruelly murdered, after capture, by the guerrillas, in retaliation for which several of those captured were hung.

Learning on the 23d of the victory at Fisher's Hill, Torbert returned with his command to Milford during the night, and finding the enemy's strong position abandoned, pushed on until the enemy's cavalry was encountered near Luray, early on the morning of the 24th. The latter were signally routed and narrowly escaped destruction. The 1st Cavalry took part in this engagement and, September 28, in the action at Waynesboro, in which it met with a loss of 18 killed, wounded, and missing.

General Sheridan having decided to withdraw his army to a defensible position nearer to his base of supplies, in the northern end of the valley, com-

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menced the retrograde movement on the 6th of October. General Rosser, becoming emboldened by Sheridan's apparent retreat, took the initiative and so annoyed Sheridan that he determined to punish him, and the memorable battle of Tom's Brook, or "Woodstock Races," took place on the 9th. The entire management of the affair was given to General Torbert, and how well he redeemed himself for his failure in the Luray Valley by the ignominious rout of Rosser and Lomax is well known. The 1st Cavalry led the advance of the Reserve Brigade during the charge on the pike against Lomax's cavalry, from Tom's Brook to Edinborough, 18 miles. The chase was continued by the 2d Brigade to Mount Jackson, 8 miles farther on. The 1st Cavalry captured 4 guns, 4 wagons, and a number of prisoners, with a loss of two men "missing in action." It is related that some of the guns here captured were quite new and had been marked "For General P. H. Sheridan, care of Jubal Early."

The 1st Cavalry played an important part in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. After the surprise and defeat of Wright in the morning, a position was taken about one mile north of Middletown, which was held by the divisions of Merritt and Custer until Sheridan came up with that portion of his army which he had met flying to the rear, a defeated and demoralized mob. The 1st Cavalry was formed, one squadron to the left, the other to the right, on the Valley pike, dismounted, behind stone walls, the third squadron being held in reserve. This position was held with the greatest difficulty, the advance squadron, commanded by Harris, being subjected to an enfilading fire. The personal example, however, of the brigade, regimental, and squadron commanders kept the men up to their places until the return of the Sixth Corps, when the squadrons were mounted and joined in the pursuit of Early's beaten forces, which was continued on the 21st and 22d as far as Mount Jackson.

The regiment now returned to Middletown, and during the fall and winter was engaged in numerous skirmishes and took part in Merritt's raid to the Loudoun Valley and Torbert's raid to Gordonsville. In December the regiment was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps in Winchester.

On the 27th of February, 1865, General Sheridan commenced his last expedition through the Shenandoah Valley, having for his object the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and the capture of Lynchburg. Sheridan took only the Cavalry Corps and a portion of his artillery. The regiment was present with the Reserve Brigade and took part in the battle of Waynesboro, March 2, where the remnant of Early's army was captured. It was also engaged in many skirmishes during the march from Charlottesville to White House Landing, while destroying locks and the embankment of the James River Canal, railroads, and supplies, and arrived at White House Landing March 17, taking part in the engagement of that day.

On the 27th of March Captain Baker was relieved from command of the regiment by Captain R. S. C. Lord.

The 1st Cavalry was present and took part in all the battles and daily skir-

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mishes of the Cavalry Corps until the close of the war. On March 30 it was in the engagement on White Oak Road; March 31, at Dinwiddie Court-House; April 1, at Five Forks. Here the regiment made a brilliant charge on an entrenched position of the enemy, which was carried and 200 prisoners captured. April 2 it participated in the engagement near Southside Railroad; April 6 was at the battle of Sailor's Creek, and April 9 was present at Appomattox at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. After the surrender the regiment returned to Petersburg, where it remained in camp until April 24, when it marched with the Cavalry Corps toward North Carolina for the proposed junction with Sherman. On the surrender of Johnston's army the corps returned to Petersburg and the regiment, escorting General Sheridan, left for Washington May 8, arriving May 16 and taking part in the "Great Review."

RECONNAISSANCE

"WE WERE continually getting false rumors about the movements of the Turks. We had believed that it would be impossible for them to execute a flank movement—at any rate, in sufficient strength to be a serious menace—for, from all the reports we could get, the wells were few and far between. Nevertheless, there was a great deal of excitement and some concern when one afternoon our aëroplanes came in with the report that they had seen a body of Turks, that they estimated to be from six to eight thousand, marching round our right flank. The plane was sent straight back, with instructions to verify most carefully the statement, and be sure that it was really men they had seen. They returned at dark with no alteration of their original report. As can well be imagined, that night was a crowded one for us, and the feeling ran high when next morning the enemy turned out to be several enormous herds of sheep."—*Kermit Roosevelt, "War in the Garden of Eden."*

Lisette: The Story of a Famous War-Horse

BY

J. S. TAYLOR, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S GENERALS said truly that "people will never tire of reading about the French Revolution and the Empire." There seems to be no end to the books describing the events of those interesting periods. One of the most delightful of them all is by Baron Marbot. In his "Memoirs" he tells the story of his own life from boyhood to the date of Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena. At eighteen he became a soldier in his father's division and rose rapidly from the rank of private to that of general. He fought in Italy, Spain, Germany, Poland, and Russia.

Marbot loved horses and was very particular in the selection of a charger, though he professed not to be a very good rider. In view of his startling experiences on more than one occasion, the reader of his biography is forced to believe that, in this particular at least, Marbot was modest and perhaps no mean horseman after all. Really good riders are usually modest. At any rate, he loved horses and took a great interest in other people's horses as well as his own. Once when the French were drawn up in battle array to attack the English he saw an officer near him maltreating his horse. The animal had refused to obey his rider just as the charge was about to sound, and it is not surprising that the man lost his temper, but Marbot was not the person to stand by and see a good steed abused, so he took his brother officer to task and spoke to him so sharply that the latter turned on him fiercely and a duel would have resulted then and there had circumstances permitted. After the battle the other officer realized that he had been in the wrong and came to Marbot to apologize and they eventually became fast friends.

Baron Marbot's favorite horse was Lisette, who particularly distinguished herself in the Battle of Eylau. After describing that terrible engagement, fought on frozen ground in the midst of a driving snow-storm, the writer tells how he came to possess Lisette and describes her performances on that memorable day.

Before setting out for the campaign in Poland, in 1806, Marbot looked about him for a suitable charger, and after considerable delay heard of an excellent animal reputed very fleet, pleasant to ride, and full of spirit. She was offered for sale at two hundred dollars, though only a short time before she had cost a thousand. The wife of one of Napoleon's aides had bought her, but was eager to dispose of the mare owing to one serious fault. Lisette was given to biting. A short time before Marbot began to consider the purchase the groom in charge had been found dead in Lisette's stall. This led to a lawsuit, and by order of the police the mare's owners were required in future to keep conspicuously posted in her stall a notice telling of her habit of biting.

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The police also ordered that no sale of the horse should be binding on the purchaser unless he stated in writing that he had been told of the animal's fault.

Marbot did not have a great deal of money and he felt that he could not afford to let slip such a chance of getting a valuable horse at so much less than her original value, so he bought her. Perhaps he would not have done so but for the confidence he felt in his groom, a man afraid of nothing and at the same time very skillful in the management of horses. When the transaction was effected it took four men to saddle Lisette, and even this number was unable to put a bridle on her until she had been blindfolded and had all four legs tied together.

Marbot's groom resorted to the following trick to cure her of biting: He heated a leg of mutton in an oven, and as he entered the stall and Lisette made a rush to bite him he thrust the sizzling roast into her mouth, so that when she bit down upon it her lips, tongue, palate, and cheeks were severely burned. From that day Lisette never attacked the groom, and she became easy for the Baron to handle, once he had taught her the same lesson. To every one else she continued to be an object of terror.

When the French were in the vicinity of Berlin, it was noticed that every day during the dinner hour a good deal of the corn provided for the horses of Marshal Augereau's staff disappeared, and some one suggested that Lisette's halter be taken off during the period with a view to her catching the thief. The scheme worked well, for in a few moments everybody in the vicinity was startled by cries of agony, and Lisette was seen to rush out of her stable, dragging a man by the collar of his coat, which she held securely between her teeth. It was the robber of the forage. Before he could be rescued Lisette had broken two of his ribs. After this there was no more stealing from that stable.

At the Battle of Eylau, where the combined Russians and Prussians practically defeated Napoleon Bonaparte, the 14th regiment of the line had been directed to occupy a certain hill and not to abandon the position except by the Emperor's express order. The fire from the enemy's guns was so hot that in a short time a large part of the regiment was destroyed, but the men who were left stood their ground, bravely awaiting certain death. At last Napoleon directed Marshal Augereau to recall the regiment from its terrible position.

It was customary for the aides-de-camp to place themselves in line, a little distance from the general they were serving, and take turns in going on messages. As fast as one came back from delivering an order he went to the foot of the line and would not be sent again till all the others had had a turn. In this way there was a fair division of labor and, as some errands were, of course, far more dangerous than others, there was no room for partiality on the part of the general nor for complaint on the part of the aides-de-camp.

The first messenger dispatched by Augereau to order the retreat of the 14th was never seen or heard of again. Doubtless he was killed by one of the Cossacks riding in swarms over the plain. A second officer was dispatched on the

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dangerous mission and he met the same fate. Marbot was now the next in line, and Marshal Augereau, with tears in his eyes, hesitated to send him forth on a duty that seemed to be impossible to accomplish and to promise death to the man who undertook it. He was very fond of Marbot, and Marbot's father and been a dear personal friend. Still the Emperor had to be obeyed and at all costs the brave 14th regiment must be saved. Without a moment's hesitation the young officer put his horse in motion. The officers who had preceded him had tried to fight their way to the hill they wanted to reach, but, as a contest between one man and the hundreds he must ride through could have but one result, no matter how often it was tried, Marbot resolved to rely on his horse rather than his sword and did not even draw it from its scabbard. To use his own expression, he decided to put out of his mind all thought of the enemy in the way and proceed as if he were merely riding in a race.

He was mounted that day on his favorite Lisette, and at a touch of the spur she darted away like a deer. He made a wide circle to one side and then turned straight to the hill in question. The hundreds of Cossacks scattered about the field saw him start and gradually come toward them, but, as he did not show fight but simply galloped madly into their midst without looking to the right or the left, each beholder hesitated to get in his way, thinking that the next man to him would attend to the reckless rider and cut him down. Whenever Marbot saw some one ride toward him he swerved a little in his course, without abating in the least the furious pace at which the fleet-footed Lisette was carrying him over the ground. As he got nearer and nearer to his destination he only urged the mare to go faster and all the time his sword hung untouched at his side. Thus, to the surprise of those who were watching him as well as to his own astonishment, he succeeded in reaching the hill, and, having with difficulty jumped Lisette over the horrible rampart of dead bodies, both of horses and men, piled high around the survivors of the brave regiment, he found himself in the midst of a little square of men preparing to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Marbot delivered his orders to the major in command, who replied that as it would be impossible for him to cut his way through the crowds of Russians and Prussians coming up for the final attack he preferred to die fighting where he was to being cut down while making a vain effort to retreat. He handed to the aide-de-camp the emblem of the regiment, a brass eagle conferred by the Emperor himself, and begged him to take it away with him so that it might not fall into the hands of the enemy. Marbot cut it off from the long pole on which it was carried, so as to be less hampered in his ride, and prepared to start back to Augereau.

Meanwhile the Russian grenadiers had charged up the hill and, mistaking Marbot, who was the only officer there on horseback, for the regimental commander, began making furious thrusts at him through the crowd of French soldiers around him. At this critical juncture a cannon ball came whizzing through the air and passed so close to Marbot's head that it tore away the

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greater part of the shako he wore, fastened securely by a strap under his chin. The shock stunned Marbot completely, and as blood at once streamed from his mouth and nose he was unable to defend himself and would have been killed but for Lisette. One of the bayonet thrusts intended for her master penetrated her shoulder instead and maddened her to fury. She plunged forward, and with one savage bite literally tore off the whole scalp of the unfortunate man who had wounded her. Then she seized between her teeth another Russian who had grabbed her bridle and with a mighty bound got clear of the crowd. Dropping her burden and killing him instantly by a few blows from her hoofs, she broke into a mad gallop and headed back to the French lines by the way she had come. Marbot was barely able to sit in the saddle, but he managed to hold on until, weak from loss of blood, Lisette rolled over in the snow, throwing her rider, who fainted, as he, too, had been badly wounded at the last moment.

When Marbot came to his senses some time later he was naked, except for his shattered hat and one boot. Everything else had been stripped off by some marauder looking for plunder on the now deserted battlefield. The young officer was too weak to rise and it was useless to cry for help, so he lay back in the snow, resigning himself to death, which he had every reason to believe would come to him before morning, either from loss of blood or exposure to the intense cold.

By one of those strange coincidences which are not very rare in war he was saved. It happened that some weeks before he had been able to do a kindness to one of Marshal Augereau's servants, who had gotten in trouble and was to be dismissed. Marbot succeeded in having him pardoned and restored to his place, thereby earning the fellow's gratitude. As the marauder who had robbed Marbot of his things, believing him to be dead, was sneaking back into camp he ran into the Marshal's servant, who instantly recognized on his arm the pelisse that Marbot had worn that day. It seems that there had recently been a change in the uniform of the officers, but, of all those attached to Augereau's staff, Marbot was the only one who had succeeded in getting the new things before the battle. Instead of a black fur such as the others were still wearing, Marbot's was a light gray. It had thus immediately attracted the servant's attention. He insisted on examining the rest of the stolen things and recognized the officer's watch and other personal trinkets. The grateful servant, on making this discovery, immediately started to search the field for the body of his late benefactor and was not long in finding him and bringing him to the hospital tent, where the doctors revived him and treated his wounds.

By that time the cold had stopped the bleeding from Lisette's leg and she got up and quietly suffered herself to be led back to the picket. After a serious and very painful illness, Marbot recovered, and it was not many months before he and his gallant little charger were fighting Napoleon's battles again as hard as ever.

Cavalry Lessons of the Great War From German Sources *

GERMANY'S CAVALRY always contributed largely to the prodigious victories of German arms in all Germany's wars. The mere names of Derfflinger, Zieten and Seydlitz, Blucher, and of their victories are sufficient to compel a just estimate of Prussian and German prowess in the saddle.

How far was Germany's cavalry able to meet the problems which were set for it in the late war? The mounted service had successful competitors, even in the minor spheres of mounted action. Aéroplanes, motor cars, motor-cycle troops, wire and wireless telegraphy, messenger pigeons, and many other resources disputed the cavalry's ancient quasi-monopoly of the necessary means for reconnaissance and dispatch service. But, in point of fact, flyers were able to reconnoiter only by daylight; they could not ascertain enemy movements in the dark, and they could not see through anti-aircraft screens. Thus, for example, the French and English flyers failed to perceive the night movements which preceded the German spring offensive of 1918. It is true that the character of the position warfare then in progress did not permit the employment of cavalry in this case. But similar problems are bound to arise in open warfare, sooner or later, and their solution will require cavalry details to supplement and to verify the observations by flyers. And we do not know yet what insuperable obstacles the perfection of anti-aircraft devices will, perhaps, oppose hereafter to aéroplane surveys of a given area. This reservation already applies to motor cars and motor-cycles. These conveyances cannot replace cavalry altogether, with safety, because they depend on the state and quality of roads and terrain. Any veteran soldier of Germany's eastern front remembers what frightful difficulties motor vehicles encountered there. Forest, soil, and other conditions will always present certain obstacles to motor-car operations, and the presence of these obstacles will necessarily require the solution of the problems in question by cavalry.

Commanding officers have never yet been able to dispense with messages carried by mounted staff officers or by a dispatch rider. General Goltz laid down this rule at a military debate about three years before the war: "A well-mounted horseman will always be the safest transmitter of information." This dictum was verified in the World War. Its truth was imperfectly apprehended for a period; but the employment of dispatch riders increased materially during the last years of hostilities.

* Comments of von Ammon upon a portion of Treatise No. 3 in Schwarte, *Lessons of the Great War*.

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Officers often praised the resourcefulness of their mounted messengers in Russia, where the difficult terrains peculiar to that country frequently forbade the use of motor cars altogether, and where wireless telegraphy also commonly failed. Dispatch riders thus became a commander's only resource. One man of this service, who spoke only German, once covered 120 miles in 18 hours, without a map; and he crossed woods alive with enemies or was compelled to follow detours; yet he delivered his message at an average pace of about 9 kilometers (5½ miles) an hour. Examples like this were so common that we owe a tribute of remembrance to those heroes. Dispatch riders were constantly used in position warfare, too. They and their animals were accommodated under front-line shelters, where their assistance proved invaluable to infantry detachments.

OPERATIONS OF GERMAN CAVALRY

Cavalry Corps I and II, under General von Marwitz and Baron von Richthofen, were employed on the principal combat front in the western theater of hostilities when the war began. Their initial task was to screen the advance of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Armies and to facilitate their rapid progress. The German cavalry was badly handicapped by its lack of field guns and machine-guns. It was, nevertheless, able to carry out a continuous advance across enemy territory with a hostile population and to fulfill its task. Our cavalry patrols rode close to Paris, winning the admiration of friend and foe.

During the battle of the Marne those cavalry corps maintained connections between the 1st and 2d Armies and stopped the gap which had developed there. The German cavalry's next task was to cover the withdrawal of the German forces when that was ordered. It prevented a rapid advance of the enemy cavalry and it held its lines until the German troops had evaded the attack of the enemy's superior force and had arrived at positions fit for enduring defense. The cavalry afterwards had the right German flank to protect. It kept the enemy from outflanking that wing of the army in a series of hard fights and thereby enabled the extension of the German front to the sea.

Superior Cavalry Command No. 4 (Bavarian Cavalry Divisions III and VI) was ordered to this zone of hostilities in the meantime, raising the mounted force there to eight divisions. Great credit is due to the good offensive spirit of the German cavalry in its engagements at that period, although the enemy's numerical advantage and our cavalry's inadequate equipment as to machine-guns and entrenching material and its deficient training for dismounted action kept it from accomplishing the objects of its utilization. It did score local successes, as for example, the storming of La Bassée by the Prussian Horse Guards Division. Engagements were almost constant until October, and they will always be a glorious page in the history of the German cavalry arm; for scarcely any cavalry has ever had similar battles to sustain for three months without interruption.

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When open warfare gave place to position warfare after these actions, most of the army cavalry in the western area was utilized to guard the Belgian frontier against Holland, on service at bases and for police purposes. The cavalry found little further opportunity for field service until the army retreated to the Siegfried line. The constant falling off of horse supply and the existing need of employing every available force there was in the trenches compelled the Supreme Military Command to dismount a large part of the cavalry for rifle service. This measure unfortunately led to such a shortage of cavalry as to interfere with our reaping the full benefit of our spring offensives of 1918. The enemy's generals agree with this view: they admit that the German army's lack of cavalry and its consequent failure to effect rapid pursuit alone enabled its adversaries to bring up the reserves they needed to stiffen their resistance in time.*

The German cavalry's first service on the eastern front was in frontier guard garrisons. The 1st Cavalry Division was at first the only army cavalry there, whose strategic task was to cover the rear of the 8th (German) Army against the Russian Army of the Niemen, while our forces advanced against the Russian Army on the Narew and during the battle of Tannenberg.

Several divisions of cavalry were then transported from the western front to the eastern front in November, 1914. The observation was made in the course of that transfer that the horses conscripted in Belgium were spoiled by their previous good stabling, etc., and were ill-suited to endure the poor shelters they often encountered in the east.

One Austrian and four German divisions of cavalry took part in our second advance on Warsaw, among which the VIth and IXth rendered especially creditable service. These two divisions and the 25th Reserve Cavalry were ordered to encircle the city of Lodz on the east and at the same time to operate against the enemy's rearward connections. This enterprise failed because the Russians brought up substantial reserves and reversed the game by surrounding the German forces in question. The German forces succeeded, however, in breaking the enemy belt, and, thanks largely to the successful devotion of our cavalry, they managed to rescue our troops, material, and even our wounded from the enemy's clutch.

Four divisions of cavalry took part in the (German) Army of the Niemens's dash at Schaulen, which it occupied in April, 1915. Detachments of the army cavalry destroyed Beimy railway station behind the Russian front on May 7, in the course of these actions. Serious conflicts began in Lithuania in July. There the army cavalry fought its way through the neighborhood of Jacobstadt. In September, 1915, another cavalry command under General von Garnier advanced along the road artery Kovno-Uzyany-Dvinsk to cover the wing

*An excellent example of Allied concurrence with this statement is the account of the Great German Offensive (March, 1918) by Commandante de Cossé Brissac in *Revue Militaire Générale*, May-June, 1921.—EDITOR.

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of the Niemen Army. This corps first encountered strong detachments of enemy cavalry, outnumbering its own, which it drove back. It then opened the isthmus between the lakes at Antologi near Uzyany and continued its march on the enemy's rear connections, with railway station and junction Molodezno for its principal objective. Molodezno was of signal significance for the fetching up of the Russian active reserves. Our cavalry command was unable to seize this railway junction, but Molodezno was subjected to bombardment and some of the railway lines in the Russian rear were wrecked, under conditions of extreme difficulty. Above all, even aside from the losses the cavalry inflicted on the foe and the destruction of his rearward connections, he was compelled to oppose a strong force (about one army corps) to Garnier's cavalry command to escape a beating. Superior as they were in men and material, the Russians required two days of battles to compel the German cavalry's retreat.

The operations of Lieutenant General Eberhard Gr. von Schmettow's cavalry command in the Rumanian campaign deserve to be understood. The reader will recall that this campaign led to the conquest of most of Rumania in a relatively short period. After the battles at Targu Yiu, Schmettow's reinforced cavalry command was ordered to carry out a pursuit and forced a passage across the lower course of the river Alt. Since the 9th Army and Mackensen's Army were performing a concentric advance, the one from Transylvania and the other across the Danube to Bucarest, it became necessary to effect an early connection between the two forces. This was accomplished by Schmettow's cavalry corps in spite of wretched road conditions and unfavorable weather which lasted as long as the operations themselves. Schmettow's corps served as the liaison member between the two armies all the way to Bucarest and helped to take that city. The action of Schmettow's cavalry corps and the way it was handled are a good illustration of the necessity of having a well-equipped and suitably stiffened army cavalry. Only the swiftest grip can lead to a prompt victory with a minimum of loss to the victor; this could be compassed only by giving the enemy no opportunity for recovering his hold on the ground.

The cavalry arm was brought into large play during Germany's later occupation of the Ukraine. No compact, disciplined troops opposed it here, but the hostile population and its Bolshevik passions were a serious condition, since a successful ambush of a small detachment would involve its annihilation. Mounted messenger service acquired a signal importance throughout the Ukrainian campaign.

THE LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

In general, one can sum up the cavalry experiences of the late war with regard to composition, training, mounts, equipment, armament, and drawing up reserves of men and animals about as follows:

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1. *Composition:*

Constant drafts upon the cavalry service for staff and messenger details regularly weakened its combat efficiency. It would have been a good plan to assign a sufficiency of mounted messengers to these services without taxing the cavalry units, to keep the cavalry unburdened and determined. The personnel allowance of 150 men per squadron would have proved sufficient, had it not been for the aforesaid constant drains by detail of mounted messengers.

Great advantage was experienced when a machine-gun squadron of six heavy machine-guns and three machine-guns in reserve and an intelligence section were added to the four mounted squadrons of a regiment of cavalry. The reinforced Hussar Brigade found this arrangement exceedingly satisfactory during its advance. The allocation of light machine-guns would have been beneficial. Had the colonel of a cavalry regiment been able to dispose of four light machine-guns per squadron, with six in reserve, many problems could have been solved faster and more easily.

The experience of the 2d Cavalry Division is worthy of remark. This division had been utilized in trench warfare for five months, when it was ordered on mounted service again. Its forces had also been used for non-cavalry services about the German bases 100 to 200 kilometers back of the eastern front and were consequently in poor condition to cover long stretches rapidly. Other drawbacks were poor shelters or none, bad weather, soggy roads, and the many difficulties of provisioning and recruitment. Yet the 25th Cavalry Brigade, for example, covered 140 kilometers in its first three days of march, in a hard snowfall. Large parts of the 2d Cavalry Division had about 3,000 kilometers to cover in four months. It is true its losses in horses played out or fallen sick could be instantly made good by local requisitions. All parties concerned, from breeders to remount station services and the army, would have done far better to harden their mounts and keep them tough by accustoming them to endure all sorts of weather from colthood. Theoretically, the fine feed our horses enjoyed in the piping days of peace was the best thing they could have, but in practice they were preposterously spoiled and were also made sensitive to contagions; mange alone made away with innumerable German animals, whereas the Russian panya ponies and the Ukrainian broncos were the joy of their German riders for their endurance. They were accustomed to every variety of feed and forage.

Maximum mobility, strong firing capacity, and readiness for united utilization are the postulates for an army cavalry. Not even the divisional cavalry, let alone the cavalry columns, were able to meet these requirements during the World War. In this respect the composition of the King William's Hussars Brigade proved highly advantageous:

Three cavalry regiments of four squadrons and one machine-gun squadron each, one battalion chasseurs on motor cars, one battalion cyclists, one section horse artillery of one battery field guns and one battery light field howitzers.

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One battery heavy field howitzers, one pioneer section, one heavy and two light radio stations, and one heavy munitions column might well have been added to this formation with advantage, to give it an even better development for independent action than it was able to compass.

There was no need of keeping the divisional cavalry as strong as it was. Its initial composition when the war began was three to four squadrons per infantry division. The assignment of two cavalry squadrons with light machine-guns to each division of infantry would have been enough for all the problems which actually arose, provided the cavalry had been spared the drafts that were made on it by the mounted messenger details.

2. Training:

The special training of the cavalry regiments which took the field was, generally speaking, sufficient; but it would be a blunder to neglect this training in horsemanship hereafter by transforming the cavalry to a mounted infantry. The war certainly proved that the cavalry should have enjoyed much better training for dismounted warfare; but the future will continue to require a thorough schooling of man and beast in mounted work, more especially since a well-schooled and well-organized horse will always endure better than a raw horse. The war clearly proved this thesis: requisitioned and replacement horses not much ridden very generally used up faster than well-trained animals.

The ordinary ante-bellum idea that successes would be won by cavalry attacks, with rare occasions for using dismounted cavalry, proved erroneous. Attacks on horseback proved a rarity and were crowned with no success when they were conducted against infantry; as for large cavalry engagements, there was none; whereas the cavalry was often obliged to fight on foot. Here the cavalryman found himself handicapped by his insecurity with his fire-arms (carbine and machine-gun), by his inadequate mastery of open-order forms, by his lack of skill in utilizing varied terrains, no less than by his scant understanding of trench warfare and the fatigues that belong with it.

Reconnoitering and security patrolling, engineering enterprises, and intelligence service were other spheres in which the ante-bellum training of the German cavalry left it not fully equal to its tasks at the beginning of the war. Needless losses were incurred by the German cavalry by reason of a peace-time training in which the actual problems to be faced were poorly understood. Among other defects the training of officers and non-commissioned officers at the cavalry school of telegraphy had been inadequate, as well as the peace-time exercises provided for regimental intelligence work.

3. Mounts:

The German cavalry horse is a blooded animal and proved excellent. The middle-sized East Prussian horse proved a fine cavalry animal, while large

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horses of less high-bred stock were more likely to fail. This is why hussar and dragoon regiments held out better than the other cavalry regiments, whose replacements of larger and heavier horses were intended to match their replacements in men.

Peace-time habits were the cause of horses giving out in many cases, owing to their enervating in warm, underventilated stables. The snobbery of keeping horses close-clipped, even in winter, and of valuing animals by the smoothness of their coats was cruelly punished in war-time, when many fine animals went worthless with colds of one kind and another. The gas mask that was distributed during the war was highly unsatisfactory. The sensitiveness of horses to poison gases is extreme.

4. *Equipment, etc.:*

The German cavalry began the campaign of 1914 without field kitchens—a wretched mistake. Men had no blankets, no entrenching tools, and no wire-cutters. The enemy should have been unable to tell cavalry from infantry by their uniforms. The later equipment of the cavalry with steel helmets was very properly made, for this reason. The German army saddle proved excellent.

Carbine or pistol, saber and lance composed the horseman's arms when the war began. Carbine and pistol rendered good service and never provoked their replacement by other weapons. In order not to leave the cavalry unequipped with a weapon of hew or thrust for dismounted combat, a short side-arm was carried instead of a saber, with doubtful advantage. The lance, which was rarely used and was in the way, should have been abandoned in favor of a saber.

5. *Replacements:*

There was no need of all the special-arm training that was given to men destined to be detailed to horse hospitals, etc., as so many were; and it was a blunder not to have replacement squadrons trained at home by experienced and able senior officers, instead of assigning officers to this duty whose unfitness for field service was frequently traceable to reasons with which their age had nothing to do.

The war proved the necessity of a much more extensive and harder schooling than former warfare demanded, for all arms, and this is more true of cavalry than it is of any other arm. The remarkable performances to the cavalry's credit would no doubt have made it count more heavily yet in the far-flung campaigns of 1914-1918, if peace-time instruction had possessed in greater measure the gift to recognize the demands which the future would make on man and beast, and if its training had been more freely modified to meet these varied burdens.

Organization and Supply *

BY

Major HARRY L. HODGES, General Staff

(Successor to General Dawes as American Member, Military Board of Allied Supply)

THE FASCINATING PART of the military profession is the study and practice of operations; but this is not the part which, in the last analysis, always decides the contests. It is the economic supply or the lack of it which causes war, makes possible its continuance, and finally brings peace. The operations, glorified in song and story, engage the public eye, for their toll in human lives strikes visibly into the life stream of the nation; but few of the vital achievements of supply have been pictured; for, although a greater comparative toll of lives is wrought when the supply of an essential item has been lacking, and more silent and even more deep are the benefits brought by well organized supply, they have not the same appeal to the imagination.

It was the desire for commercial development which brought about the World War; it was the failure of supply to keep up with operations that limited many offensives; it was the fairly perfect operation of supply over the trade routes of the world that made possible the operations of the Allied armies, and, finally, it was the lack of supply with reference to the civil population of Germany which rendered fertile the ground and made it receptive for the seeds of discontent in the civil population of Germany, which in the end caused the failure of German arms. Had the war continued, it is possible that the United States would have suffered a loss of morale which the privation of the necessities of life produced in Europe and always will produce.

It was the restriction on supply which in part caused the American Revolution. Now, no less than in the time of Napoleon, an army, or even a nation, moves on its belly; then it was the failure of his supply system that brought to naught Napoleon's invasion of Russia. It was the failure of supply that, to a great extent, caused the downfall of the Confederacy. The dictum of Napoleon referred to above expressed his appreciation of this subdivision not only of the military problem, but of the problem of existence; which appreciation has been lacking in the preparation of all armies for the inevitable conflicts which have occurred and will continue to occur between nations, on account of the conflicts in their commercial—in other words, their supply—interests.

Following all wars, great and small, there appear innumerable publications on the strategy and tactics employed. To read these alone, one would conclude

* In the preparation of this article acknowledgment is due for the assistance rendered by Haney, Sparling, Robinson, Hine, Mason, and Golloway in their works on business organization.—THE AUTHOR.

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that armies spring into life armed and equipped, as if by magic, and that thereafter the commanders march and maneuver, limited only by tactical and strategic considerations. Yet the number of men concentrated is limited by the equipment which is available or which is manufactured to supply them, and their concentration is a function of the existence of railways and roads, the assembly and availability of rolling stock, motor transport, and horse, and their every movement is absolutely limited by questions of *supply*. To supply modern armies, the commercial life of the nation involved is remodeled, its every effort, including the work of women and children, is organized and mobilized, and to every man on the front lines there are many more engaged in industry directly essential to success on the battle line. The navy, either in war or peace, is builded primarily for the purpose of guarding these supply lines. Not only is every industry of the fighting nations involved, but neutrals must organize their industry to meet the demands of the combatants.

To one thought of operations a commander-in-chief must give dozens to his supply. The power of maneuver is based not so much upon the number of men and roads available as upon the means of moving, feeding, and equipping them—all questions of supply.

Having in mind the idea that supply should form as large a part in the instruction of the officer as operations, it has been deemed advisable to introduce to the cavalryman some of the more interesting developments in supply in the World War.

In each of our service schools there is room and a demand for a course in supply. This may begin, as did our old infantry and cavalry school, with a study of minor tactics; but here it is the minor tactics of supply. In the lower schools problems in supply should cover that needed for the patrol, the troop, the squadron, and by successive steps a co-ordinated system can be established which will end in the General Staff College in problems embracing the mobilization of the industries of the nation or even of the world at war.

No study of supply, which in its larger aspect is the business side of war, can be made logically without the consideration of the basic principles of organization, and especially business organization. There are two, and perhaps three, basic forms of organization, known to economists as departmental, divisional, and military; sometimes as centralized, decentralized, and military, and sometimes the departmental is called functional.

The divisional (decentralized) form of organization is defined as that organization which is subdivided along the lines of direct responsibility, each subordinate being supreme within his limited field, controlling and co-ordinating all the essential activities of the organization within the scope of his operations, the duties of his superior differentiated from his only by the amount and extent of power exercised. This system naturally tends toward territorial division, and may best be illustrated by the organization of the combat forces of a nation, divided into groups of armies, armies, corps, divisions,

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brigades, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons, and squads. The commander of a division is supreme in his own local but restricted area, wherein he co-ordinates all activities, tactical and supply, under his particular jurisdiction. The next higher commander (of the corps) has a larger responsibility and a larger area of control. Above him in succession come the army commanders, the commander of groups of armies, and, finally, the commander-in-chief, each of whom exercises supreme control in his own particular area, co-ordinating all activities, tactical, supply, etc., incident to his command and differing from that of his subordinates only in the amount of authority exercised.

In the business world the typical example of this form of organization is the railroad, which is divided into operating divisions, whose interior organizations are identical. Over the operating divisions of the railroad there is one supreme commander, under whom operate the subordinate division commanders, each with similar duties but with more limited responsibility.

The departmental (centralized) system of organization is that organization which is subdivided by activities or departments, seeking to gain its object by the specialization of these activities, by the establishment of a group of parallel specialists,* each activity covering exactly the same area physically or in population as covered by the operation of the organization as a whole, with the co-ordination or control of each activity exercised at the central office. Under this form of organization, in any particular territorial subdivision of the organization as a whole, there will be found the agencies of each department of activity actually, if not physically, separated and responsible to no general local authority, but directly to the chief of the particular activity at the central office.

In the business world this form of organization is best exemplified by a corporation which sells its own manufactured products. Gathered in the central office are the vice-presidents, each in charge of one activity, such as purchasing or procurement, manufacturing, distribution or selling, accounts and finance. The activities of these several departments, while differing in their nature, cover exactly the same area. The various procurement agencies throughout the organization report directly to the vice-president in charge of procurement, the manufacturing agencies report to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing, and similarly for each of the other departments.

The military man can best appreciate the centralized form of organization when he considers the military organization in its subdivisions into services, namely, the medical corps, ordnance department, quartermaster corps, etc. Inasmuch as the department and divisional forms of organization are to a great degree complementary and not antagonistic, there is at first difficulty in appreciating the distinction between the two. To emphasize departmental

* Haney: Business Organization and Combination.

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organization, consider the military organization organized on purely departmental lines. Under such system there would be found in each division, corps, or larger unit a surgeon not locally responsible to the divisional, corps, or larger unit commander, but directly responsible to his chief at the central office—that is to say, at general headquarters. Similarly, there would be with each division or larger unit a quartermaster, a signal officer, an ordnance officer, etc., owing at most but a limited allegiance to the division, corps, or higher unit commander in whose area he might be functioning, but owing allegiance primarily to his supreme chief at general headquarters. Together at general headquarters there would be found the chief quartermaster, the chief ordnance officer, and the chief signal officer, etc., each being supreme in all questions concerning his own particular activity, either at the general headquarters or in the lesser subdivisions. The activities of these chiefs would be co-ordinated only by the commander-in-chief. Although these activities cover the same territorial areas, in each area there would be found subordinates of each chief responsible only to the chief of that activity and not under the authority of the local representative of the supreme command, with the result that in order to obtain any final decision covering a matter of local co-ordination with other activities in a similar subdivision of the military organization, it would be necessary to take the matter, whether local or otherwise, to the centralized authority at general headquarters for final decision.

The divisional and departmental system of organization are the only two of the basic three to be found in the business world or in organizations in civil life. It is obvious that there are certain advantages and disadvantages peculiar to each. Before proceeding to a discussion of the military organization, it may be well to digress for a moment and consider them briefly.

The advantages and disadvantages of these two systems of organization are briefly stated as follows:

DIVISIONAL

Advantages:

1. Each local organization is more free to adapt itself to conditions.
2. It favors prompt action (speed), in that the officer in charge is local.
3. It makes for responsibility, the officer being responsible for all operating conditions in his organization as a unit.
4. It promotes unity of purpose.
5. It increases individual initiative and competition between similar units.
6. It develops all-round men.

Disadvantages:

1. The local directing head cannot be a technical expert in all activities.

DEPARTMENTAL

Advantages:

1. It secures "expertness," develops specialists.
2. It secures uniformity of method in each activity.

Disadvantages:

1. The chief of an activity will work for the showing of his service, even at the expense of some other service.

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DIVISIONAL—Continued

Disadvantages:

2. The uniformity of operations as a whole is difficult, on account of the different experience and capacity of local commanders.

3. The responsibility of local representatives of an activity is divided. In some things they are responsible to the chief of the activity and in others (command) to the local commander; similarly, in procurement to the chief of service and in use to the local commander.

DEPARTMENTAL—Continued

Disadvantages:

2. While uniformity of method in an activity is secured, it is secured by direct responsibility to the chief of the service and by direct reports to this chief at the expense of time and power of local decision.

3. There is a lack of harmony locally, for no local commander has authority to give a decision involving all the services at one time. This can be secured only at the "central office," where alone is centralized enough authority to make decision affecting all services.

4. Responsibility is not so effective for

(a) Authority is more remote.

(b) It is not informed of local conditions.

(c) There is difficulty in placing responsibility.

It is the opinion of students of organization that the departmental form of organization is preferable where expertness, economy, and certain technical features are more important than the executive, and that where large numbers are involved, where the territory is large, where isolated units must function, and where speed and rapidity is essential, the divisional form of organization is to be preferred.

In the A. E. F. the Commanding General of the services of supply exercised his control in large part through various territorial sections which grew up around the ports of entry or supplies, in the interior and in the advance. During the period of delimiting the duties of his various assistants, controversies arose which may be indicated as follows:

The commanders of sections were usually general officers appointed by the Commanding General, S. O. S. The Section Commander bore the same relation to the representatives of the various services in his section as the C. G., S. O. S., bore to the chiefs of the services at Tours. From time to time questions arose in sections between Section Commanders and representatives of services. These questions usually had reference to various projects carried on by the services in the section. Questions also arose regarding personnel pertaining to the various services serving in the section. *Chiefs of services at Tours considered that their representatives in section were the proper channels through which to give instructions.* Section Commanders considered that they, as the direct representatives of the C. G., S. O. S., were the proper channels. The approved policy covering these difficulties was that the Section Commander, in addition to his responsibility for attention to duty, discipline, supply, and sanitation of all personnel in his section, was the proper channel for all communications between chiefs of services and their representatives in the section, excepting

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those of a purely routine and technical class (divisional organization). Section Commanders were informed by headquarters, S. O. S., of all policies, and acting upon these policies they commanded the sections. The tendency of growth was toward increasing the authority of Section Commanders, transmitting to them policies and holding them responsible for carrying them out. The S. O. S. was so large territorially and contained such a large personnel and involved so many different activities that decentralization (which is "divisional" organization) was necessary. The controversies were not, in reality, conflicts of personalities, but went even deeper than that and were the inevitable conflict between two basic systems of organization, the "divisional" and "departmental." This is only a single instance of the ever-recurring conflict between "centralization" and "decentralization."

The military organization is really a combination of the departmental and the divisional. The basic elements of the military organization are: first, direct responsibility; second, speed; and to secure these territorial command is established; and, third, expertness, but not at the expense of the other two. To secure these basic elements, the military organization must be largely "divisional"; so we have companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, corps, armies, all similarly and "divisionally" organized and each having control, within its specified limits, of all activities.

When fighting units were small, when the activities were not diverse nor extended, when nature provided each man his weapons or he provided them himself, the military organization could be purely "decentralized"; but the growth of armies and the growth of activities would have required each commander to be fully competent in all activities—in other words, to be a "Jack of all trades." As the weapons became more complicated and could not be provided by each individual, departments and services were formed. The more technical the weapons, the higher the degree of expertness the provider must possess. To secure this "expertness," "centralized" organization naturally resulted.

Between the numerous departments or services and the essentially military units divisionally organized, there is a necessity for local and immediate co-ordination, and it is the establishment of this local co-ordination which differentiates the "military" from either the "departmental" or "divisional" organizations. Such co-ordinating agency will be found to have existed in the military establishment or the military organization from time immemorial. The "adjutant" was the co-ordinator between the services and the units divisionally organized in the regiment and in the larger organizations. He, by this co-ordination, made it possible for the commander to exercise direct command over his units. With the growth of larger organizations larger co-ordinating agencies became necessary, and logically there followed the use of a chief of staff, and when his duties became too numerous, of an executive staff (call it general or otherwise) as the co-ordinating agency between the units "divisionally" organized and the services "departmentally" organized. This duty is

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essentially a delicate one, in that the co-ordinator can in no sense take away the command of the units from the units "divisionally" organized, or the control of the services from the services departmentally organized.

There is a tendency for sections of the executive staff in the various units "divisionally" organized—that is to say, divisions, corps, armies, etc.—to communicate direct with similarly designated staff sections in the other units. This is an unconscious attempt on the part of members of the executive staff to establish within itself a "departmental" form of organization, to wit, to make of it a "service." In order that it may function without friction, it is necessary that the executive staff of each unit concern itself solely with co-ordination in the unit. All points which are not within the function of the commander of that unit should be taken up through the commander or with his consent and knowledge with the commander of the next higher unit.

As has been previously stated, the military organization binds together the "divisional" and "departmental" organization, so that in all military organizations there will be found these two elements in greater or less proportion: the "divisional" organization, to secure direct command and speed; the "departmental" organization, to insure expertness.

The most difficult feature in all military organizations is to determine where the "departmental" organization, which flourishes in time of peace, gives way to or merges into the "divisional" organization, which seems to be made necessary by the rapidity of operations in time of war. It will be found that there is a tendency toward the "departmental" system where distances are not great, and where local co-operation of capable men is therefore possible, where transversal shipment of troops or supplies is not a necessity, and where intercommunication can be rapidly established, as in stabilized warfare. It can be used in a "General Headquarters" or War Department, but, when distance places one remote from central authority and where celerity is an essential, the "divisional" system must be employed. In the field of supply, commodity procurement demands time, and can be effectively used where time is available, but procurement by and for a local organization must be employed where time is short and immediate use is demanded.

In none of the armies had there been failure of the supply system adequately to provide for the armies.* There is no record of a "Tommie," a "Poilu," or a "Yank" ever having been starved to death. The French supply system followed more closely the "divisional" than the "departmental" organi-

* An interesting incident illustrative of this fact is told of the 77th Division, which, when relieved from duty with the British, left a small guard in charge of a food dump, which, on account of a shortage of transportation, the division was unable to move. Several months afterward the division, having participated in most of the larger actions, found itself in the Meuse-Argonne. The division commander one day received a formidable-looking official document forwarded to him from the British High Command, informing him that the two men left in charge of the dump had eaten it up and requesting either another dump or the relief of the men.

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zation. The British, on the contrary, favored the "departmental." This latter case may be illustrated by the way in which supplies were obtained and distributed to the armies. The "Q" representative of a unit made request to the "Q" representative of the next higher unit; this request finally found its way to the Quartermaster General at the British G. H. Q., and by him it was approved or disapproved in part and forwarded for compliance to the "Q" representative at the base. At the "Central Office," G. H. Q., the Quartermaster General gave such instructions to the Director General of Transport as to insure from the base the delivery of supplies to the railhead. Those supplies in their movement forward passed through a regulating officer, who was charged solely with the transportation and had no local control over quantity or distribution of supplies. The control of all of the services was centralized at G. H. Q. and at G. H. Q. only. This is a basic element in "departmental" organization.

No military organization can be entirely "departmental," for the unit commander in the armies must have control of all services in their organizations, to secure speed; but there was a greater tendency to follow "departmental" lines of communication in the procurement and distribution of supplies here and in the armies of Belgium and Italy than existed in other armies. Due to the short distances, and therefore ease of communication and conference, there was not the need of the exercise of complete "local control"; so that the British system could and did function perfectly; to decentralize, there would have been straining a point for the sake of a form and not because of any necessity. Greater distances would have necessitated greater "local control," the basis of "divisional" organization, as was evidenced by the British in handling their six expeditionary forces. The Italian Army organization, while divided territorially into the Zone of the Interior and the Zone of the Armies, in all other respects followed more closely the "departmental" system of organization. The American organization, through years of peace training in which the "departmental" system, due to the lack of necessity for speed and due to the desire for expertness and economy, had thrived, had a tendency at first to follow "departmental" lines of organization, but the long distances to be covered and the necessity for the exercise of speed by the local commander, and for immediate decision, caused this organization to become more "divisional" than "departmental."

In the United States, the World War demonstrated that in the formation at top speed of an immense army "divisional" organization must take precedence over "departmental," and that "military" organization, as heretofore defined, must become a necessity.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps at a Large University

BY

Captain ROBERT W. GROW, Cavalry

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS has the distinction of maintaining the largest Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the country. It also has the most units. Naturally it is looked to by many other schools of the same type for ideas and methods. Yet all officers who study the R. O. T. C. situation will agree that there are no two schools alike. Each has its local traditions and policies. Each has a class of students, whether by wealth, geography, environment, or what not, differing from the others. All land-grant schools had some type of military instruction prior to the National Defense Act of 1916 and built up cadet corps based on the Act of 1862. These corps were of necessity absorbed by and not cast aside by the R. O. T. C. Eventually the whole number of units in similar schools may be brought to the same standards, but this is very unlikely, and there is doubt if it would be wise. The old customs and usages and the local conditions are the life of many institutions. They bring variety, new problems, and better exchange of ideas. With proper supervision each school will turn out reserve officers as equal to an emergency as the others. I will dwell, then, on the R. O. T. C. at Illinois, not because it is a perfect example of the development of the idea in this type of school, or even because it is an average sample of this kind of work, but because I believe it has succeeded in raising the plane of military instruction in academic institutions, because it is disseminating among the people of the State of Illinois a feeling that a knowledge of military science is a good thing, and finally because it is giving, and will give to a much greater degree in the future, to the Army of the United States a body of reserve officers that know our problem of National Defense and know the fundamentals of military science and tactics as applied to their chosen arm.

Under an Act of Congress in 1862, in consideration of a fixed financial aid, certain State owned and operated colleges and universities are required to provide two years of military training to all able-bodied male students as a prerequisite to graduation. During these two years three hours per week are the minimum amount of instruction. With the usual course of thirty-two weeks this amounts in all to about 186 hours. This is about one-third of what a recruit should get before he is turned to duty. With the establishment of the R. O. T. C. these units were taken over or rather reorganized into reserve officers' training corps. The number of hours instruction remained the same in most schools for the first two years (known as the basic course), and an elective

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course of five hours per week was added for the Juniors and Seniors. This is known as the advanced course.

With the amount of instruction as shown above, no one subject or group of subjects can be mastered. The college student is, however, very adaptable, and by small doses scattered over a period of four years he assimilates the fundamentals. Close-order drill is given, not to make a perfectly drilled organization (although they do excellently), but to show each man the how and why of close-order drill, and then it is repeated sufficiently so that he does not forget, and in four years it is thoroughly drilled into his system. He does not become an expert sketcher through a few hours of military map-making, but he knows how military maps are made, how they are read, and what their uses are; and he gets just enough of the actual work to enable the impressions to stick.

Last year at Illinois there were fourteen regular army officers; this year there will probably be twenty. Most of the officers of the service will think this excessive, but I shall try to show that there is at least as much, and probably more, work at school than there is in the line. The organization is shown as follows:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1921.

President.

Dean of Men.-----Academic Departments.
P. M. S. & T.

Executive Officer and Adjutant.

Training Branches { 3 Infantry.
3 Field Artillery.
3 Cavalry.
1 Engineers.
1 Signal Corps.
1 Air Service.

Administration . . . { 1 Students' Records.
1 Headquarters Enlisted Detachment.
1 Supply.

1 Storekeeper.

Detachment of 80 Non-commissioned Officers and 8 Privates.

There are about 7,000 male students at the University, about 3,600 of whom are members of the R. O. T. C. The cadet organization is a reinforced brigade of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of engineers, one battalion of signal corps, and two squadrons of air service. The equipment is complete. Besides uniforms and field equipment for all, and rifles for all men armed with the rifle, the infantry has machine guns, automatic rifles, 37 mm. and Stokes mortars; the field artillery a 3" and a 75 mm. battery, a 155 howitzer and a 155 G. P. F., pistols, fire control instruments, tractors, trucks, and 90 horses; the cavalry has machine guns,

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automatic rifles, pistols, sabers, pack equipment, horse equipment, and 60 horses; the engineers have a pontoon train, photographic, demolition, and entrenching outfits; the air service has airplane motors, models, and so forth; the signal corps has radio and wire outfits and pistols. The University has built stables to accommodate 150 horses and six mules. The armory is the second largest in the country, with an unobstructed floor space of 200' by 400', suitable for mounted and dismounted work. A parade ground 350 yards square adjoins and two drill fields are adjacent, one of which is used as a landing field by the air service. Class-room instruction is carried on in the academic class-rooms, several of which are assigned to the military department and some of which have been converted into military museums.

Due to the size of the brigade, each unit must drill at a different hour. Some form of military instruction is going on every hour from 8.00 until 5.30 every day of the week except Sunday; most of these hours find one unit at theoretical work and another at drill, and it even happens that the drill hours in many cases overlap and cause crowding.

Under the system of compulsory training for two years, each Freshman upon entering must be treated as a civilian concerned only with academic subjects and must be interested and shown. He knows before he registers that he must take "Military Drill." It is a "required" subject, but, so the older men tell him, not to be taken "seriously." This attitude is a result of the old "Military Science" pre-war course, the ideas of which have been handed down by the upper classmen. For the majority their last thought is that they may earn a reserve commission.

In trying to correct this my first talk to these men follows these lines: "The man that sits beside you in this class-room may lead you, or you may lead him, in the next war. You will both be there in one capacity or another, if by any misfortune history repeats itself within the next 15 or 20 years. You both come here with equal opportunities to acquire the essentials of military leadership. Without impairing your academic standing (in fact you will improve it), without constantly remaining under strict military discipline during your study hours, you can, nevertheless, seep up enough military knowledge to give you a start, an edge on those less fortunate, when the next emergency arrives. In short, you may fit yourself to be a leader of men in the greatest game that you will ever be called upon to play."

From the start the schedule must be built to interest the man. When time is as precious as it is in these schools, two weeks to a month spent on the study and the formulation of a schedule is not a bit too much. The exacting details of grooming, saddling, shooting, jumping, etc., must be taught by giving the student the fundamental principles and reasons as well as the details, and not just the bare facts that are usually given to soldiers. Variety is the best way to secure interest. All periods are short. Although the basic cavalymen drill two consecutive hours, they never get the same work for more than 30 minutes. A

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mixture of different kinds of mounted and dismounted work in short, snappy periods keep up physical and mental alertness and the student retains his knowledge remarkably well from one week to the next. The theoretical work aims to teach the fundamentals of drill, physical training, musketry, minor tactics, engineering, etc., the minutiae being taught on the drill field. The class-room gives a chance for quizzes and examinations which show how well the student has grasped not only the principles and details of the movements, but also the way to command and instruct in them.

If, by the methods indicated above and practiced for two years, we can interest the student in the profession from a professional or patriotic standpoint, he is permitted, assuming his work to be satisfactory, to enter into a contract with the Government for a reserve commission. This contract requires five hours a week for the Junior and Senior years and a four to six weeks' summer camp between; and to assist the student the Government pays him commutation of rations at the existing rate and one dollar a day for the duration of the camp. In the cavalry unit at Illinois last spring half of the Sophomores applied to take the advanced course this fall. This is a remarkable record compared with the past and will unquestionably be exceeded each year for some time, as the course grows in interest and efficiency.

To secure a working organization all units are organized into regiments and companies, troops, or batteries. The advanced-course men hold the cadet commissions and the highest non-commissioned grades. In another year there will be no cavalry officers from other than the Senior class, although this year there are a number of Juniors. The Sophomores with basic camp experience are non-commissioned officers over the Freshmen, and the Juniors who are not commissioned are non-commissioned officers over the Sophomores who have not had camp experience. All advance-course men are competent to serve as cadet officers, since this is a prerequisite to admission to the advanced course. Commissioned grades in the cadet corps receive University scholarships and this proves a great incentive for hard work. Upon completion of two years advanced-course work and the necessary credits to receive a degree, the student is given a reserve commission as second lieutenant at commencement. The cavalry will get ten reserve officers from Illinois next spring, and after that at least thirty and very probably fifty a year. The other units will probably furnish 200 more. They all have been absorbing principles, fundamentals, and details of all subjects a cavalryman should know for four years. Their character and ability to command have been tested. They are educated from an academic point of view. They will make excellent junior officers whenever they may be called upon.

Aside from the viewpoint of military science and tactics, the R. O. T. C. fills a large part of the social and athletic life of the school. Each unit is sponsored by one or more sororities. These young ladies take great interest in their troops; they are the hostesses or guests of many social affairs, and are on hand to spur the men on in competition. The cavalry unit takes its sponsors on an annual

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mounted picnic, which provides great sport and novelty for the girls. The other units have similar parties, the engineers taking their girls to a distant picnic ground in a pontoon train, the boats mounted on their wagons and pulled by artillery horses.

The different units have their athletic teams of all kinds, which compete in the intra-mural schedules. This phase of competition has just started, but will rapidly develop.

Each fall and spring the cavalry unit stages a gymkhana. The purposes are to provide an incentive for extra riding, to promote rivalry between squadrons, troops, and individuals, to raise money for polo equipment, prizes of different sorts and social functions, and finally to advertise the cavalry in particular and the R. O. T. C. in general. These exhibitions have all drawn more than 2,000 people, although held in competition with other University affairs. They result in close fights in mounted wrestling, Roman riding, jumping, and feature races.

There is an annual circus held by the University and staged by all campus organizations each spring. The R. O. T. C. is a prominent factor in this. The mounted gymnastics, jumping, and pyramid riding are the contributions of the cavalry, while the other branches stage a night battle with pyrotechnics and an exhibition of artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire to represent some battle of history.

Polo will be developed this year and is certain to be a recognized University sport. The athletic department will support the game in connection with intercollegiate athletics as soon as it is well organized. This sport is now authorized by the War Department for all cavalry units, and is to be included in the advanced course schedule.

A closing word about summer camps. I am just completing my duty with the cavalry camp at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Essentially military and essentially academic schools were both represented. The men who attend the basic camp from the latter schools will almost unanimously select the advanced course when they become Juniors. You might say that, although a side issue in their school work, military is their real hobby, and at camp they "eat it up." When they are commissioned I believe that they will be at least the equals of those from the essentially military school. The camps are a sort of post-graduate course at the end of the Freshman and Junior years, and the program attempts to include all subjects which cannot be properly covered in most schools. These are long-range rifle practice, hikes and camps of more than one day's duration, under field conditions and involving musketry exercises and minor tactics, and the drill of larger commands such as the squadron or higher. One of the big advantages of these camps is to bring the students of the different schools into competition. Illinois, not an essentially military school, and also without an outdoor range, won the rifle competition at this camp, and with it the opportunity to shoot in the National Matches at Camp Perry.

The Fort Ethan Allen R. O. T. C. Cavalry Camp

BY

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK B. EDWARDS, Cavalry

WITH AN "Oskie Wow, Wow, Illinois," and many a Rah, Rah, Rah, for Georgia, V. M. I., Norwich, Michigan, and Massachusetts Aggie, 234 students shouted their farewell to Fort Ethan Allen on July 21. If one can judge by the enthusiasm of the students in all the work they did or by the many nice things they said as they were leaving, I should say that the camp was a success. After hearing all the school and college yells, one might be tempted to say that it was a howling success.

The camp was officially opened on June 16, but the cadets from Norwich did not arrive until the 18th, and those from V. M. I. the 24th. It was originally intended to have six weeks of instruction, but at the close of the second week information was received that the time was to be cut to five weeks on account of shortage of funds. This was very unfortunate, as it necessitated a change in the course as planned and a reduction in equitation and target practice and the elimination of the cross-country riding. The reduction in time also cut short the polo. Three road marches, with overnight in shelter-tent camp, had been planned for each troop, but this very valuable instruction had to be cut down to one march for each troop of the advanced course.

A week was spent in tent camp on Lake Champlain. During that week it was necessary to bring a troop in to the post each day in motor trucks in order to complete the record firing. The troops that remained at the tent camp had problems in minor tactics during the forenoon. The afternoons were spent in swimming and water sports.

I asked many of the young men what they considered the best features of the camp. In every case the answer was given without a moment's hesitation and it was always the same: "The practice marches, the tent camp on the lake, and the athletic and polo contests."

I believe that at this camp, as at the camps last year, we tried to cover too many subjects. These short periods of instruction should not be wasted in work that can be covered at the institutions from which the students come. From my two years' experience in these camps, I would say that the dismounted instruction should be limited to firing instruction and record practice with rifle, and a part, at least, of the mounted pistol course. All other instruction should be mounted and consist of road marches by platoon, troop,

THE FORT ETHAN ALLEN R. O. T. C. CAMP

and squadron of two days' duration each, with a shelter-tent camp; terrain rides and other elementary problems in minor tactics and lots of cross-country rides and polo.

While it is true that even the students of the advanced course that attend these camps do not have the seat and hands that they should have for cross-country riding and polo, yet if we would make the camps interesting and attractive, we must give the students work that is different and in advance of that which they receive at their schools and colleges. I have been told by officers stationed at some of the large colleges that were it not for the summer camps, it would be almost impossible to keep up the enrollment for the advanced course of the R. O. T. C.

Only one out of the six universities and colleges represented at the camp this summer had a polo team last year. It is almost certain that all of them will have teams during the next academic year, and all as a result of the interest created in polo at Fort Ethan Allen. About fifty students made application to become candidates for the six polo teams, and, after a short course of instruction, elimination contests were started, and twenty-four students were selected for the six teams. These teams represented the following institutions: University of Illinois, University of Georgia, V. M. I., Norwich, Culver, and a composite team representing Michigan Aggie, Massachusetts Aggie, University of Arizona, and New Mexico Military Institute.

Colonel Frank Tompkins, the Camp Commander, offered a cup for the winning team. The cup went to Norwich University. This team won all five games played. While Norwich University had a very successful team during the past academic year, there were no students at the camp from that college who had ever played polo. The final game of the tournament was between Norwich and V. M. I., the two essentially military colleges, and was the most exciting contest held during the camp. These two teams were very evenly matched, and Norwich won the game by one goal.

The 1920 R. O. T. C. Cavalry Camp at Fort Ethan Allen was attended by 105 advanced-course cadets from Norwich University and Culver Military Institute. At this year's camp there were 234 students from nine different schools and colleges, as follows: University of Illinois—Basic, 56; Advanced, 12; University of Georgia—Basic, 24; Advanced, 18; University of Arizona—Basic, 2; Virginia Military Institute—Basic, 12; Advanced, 19; Norwich University—Basic, 1; Advanced, 51; Massachusetts Aggie—Basic, 1; Advanced, 5; Michigan Aggie—Basic, 4; Advanced, 7; Culver Military Academy—Basic, 3; Advanced, 18; New Mexico Military Institute—Advanced, 1.

Three days were used at the opening of the camp for physical examinations, organization of troops, drawing of equipment, and getting ready for the instruction. The last three days were devoted to athletics, polo, and shooting competitions, turning in equipment, and paying the students. This left four weeks of actual instruction, three weeks of which was spent in the post and

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one week in tent camp on Lake Champlain. Five weeks is certainly the shortest period out of which it could be hoped to accomplish anything in the way of instruction.

The day before camp closed a shooting competition was held to determine what team would go to Camp Perry. This match was won by the team representing the University of Illinois, with Norwich University a very close second.

The officers on duty with this camp were as follows:

Camp Commander, Colonel Frank Tompkins, U. S. A., retired.

Camp Adjutant, Major George C. Lawrason, Cavalry.

Personnel Adjutant, Major A. B. Dockery, Cavalry.

Camp Supply Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Taylor, Cavalry.

Chaplain and Morale Officer, Chaplain Harry C. Fraser.

Mess Officer, Captain Charles W. Jacobson, Cavalry.

Senior Instructor, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank B. Edwards, Cavalry.

Department of Musketry—Officer in Charge, Major F. E. Shnyder, Cavalry.

Instructors, Major Mack Garr, First Lieutenants V. D. Mudge, Willis McDonald, and H. C. Hine, all of the Cavalry. Machine-Gun Officers, Captains Frank L. Whittaker and R. R. D. McCullough, Cavalry.

Department of Minor Tactics—Director, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Beck, Jr., Cavalry. Instructors, Captains Frank L. Whittaker, H. J. Fitzgerald, and J. W. Cunningham, Cavalry.

Department of Equitation and Polo—Officer in Charge, Major Ephraim F. Graham, Cavalry. Instructors, Major Herman Kobbé, Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. L. Hogan, Cavalry.

Department of Cavalry Training—Officer in Charge, Major H. M. Estes, Cavalry. Instructors, Major Harry A. Flint, Captain R. W. Grow, and First Lieutenants F. P. Tompkins and P. L. A. Dye, all Cavalry.

Department of Athletics—Captain S. G. Stewart, Cavalry.

Never before have I seen assembled as a corps of instructors such a hard-working and enthusiastic group of officers. From these officers the students must have formed a very favorable impression of the Army and of the Cavalry branch of the service.

THE PRACTICE MARCH

(Report by Major H. A. Flint, Cavalry)

Troop 3, under command of Lieutenant Tompkins and myself, left the post at 8.40 a. m., June 30. Usual halt was made at the end of the first hour, and thereafter gait of column was trot for 10 minutes, dismount and lead for 5 minutes, adjust equipment, etc. In spite of the heat, a rapid march was made and no sore backs developed. Horses were in fine condition.

Packs and saddles removed, horses' backs hand-massaged, and cadets went

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to dinner. Stables held immediately after dinner, on completion of which one hour devoted to care of saddlery and equipment. The cleaning was especially good, inasmuch as the cadets used only the water they had in their canteens, and consequently made a proper lather. At conclusion of cleaning the equipment cadets were formed and marched to swimming, where the buddy system was employed, two cadets constantly swimming and playing in the water together. Following this, horses were removed from the line and again watered, after which they had 15 minutes' grazing. Evening feed was given and cadets went to dinner.

After dinner a demonstration of individual cooking was given, in which the cadets were called upon to assist. Several kinds of fires were illustrated, as were also home-made cooking utensils improvised on the spot from material picked up around camp.

The camp fire was built on the beach and a song-fest was had by the cadets, followed by a talk on the care of animals in the field and customs of the old army, paying especial attention to the relations existing between the officers and enlisted men.

Taps at 10.00 o'clock. Reveille at 5.00 a. m., when the cadets fell in in birthday clothes and marched to the beach, where five minutes' brisk calisthenics was held; then the command was given, "Forward, guide center, double time." The cadets rushed for a plunge in the water. Cadets returned to camp and got into proper uniform, when the morning stables was held and feed given. After breakfast, camp was policed, saddles packed, and march for the post commenced at 8.30 a. m. This was conducted in the same manner as the march out, and horses arrived in the same excellent condition.

Throughout the march, strict discipline prevailed, and the cadets exhibited the most exemplary interest and attention that could possibly be desired.

SABER SLASHES

AT THE Battle of Eske-Shehr, July 21, in which the Greeks successfully met a strong Turkish counter-attack and drove the Turkish Army to the heights of Ujuz Tepe and Boz Dag, the Greek 1st Cavalry Brigade charged the 41st Caucasus Division, mounted, and killed over 400 with the saber.

The R. O. T. C. Cavalry Camp at Presidio of Monterey, California

BY

Major CUSHMAN HARTWELL, Cavalry

THE R. O. T. C. Camp for the Cavalry units located west of the Mississippi River was held at the Presidio of Monterey, California, from June 16 to July 31, 1921.

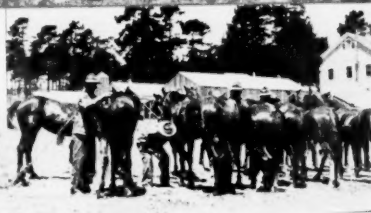
There were 75 students enrolled in the Advanced Camp and 82 in the Basic Camp, making a total of 157, of which 35 were from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, 30 from the Oregon Agricultural College, 80 from the New Mexico Military Institute, and 12 from the University of Arizona.

The camp was ideally located on the parade ground in the post and overlooked the beautiful Monterey Bay.

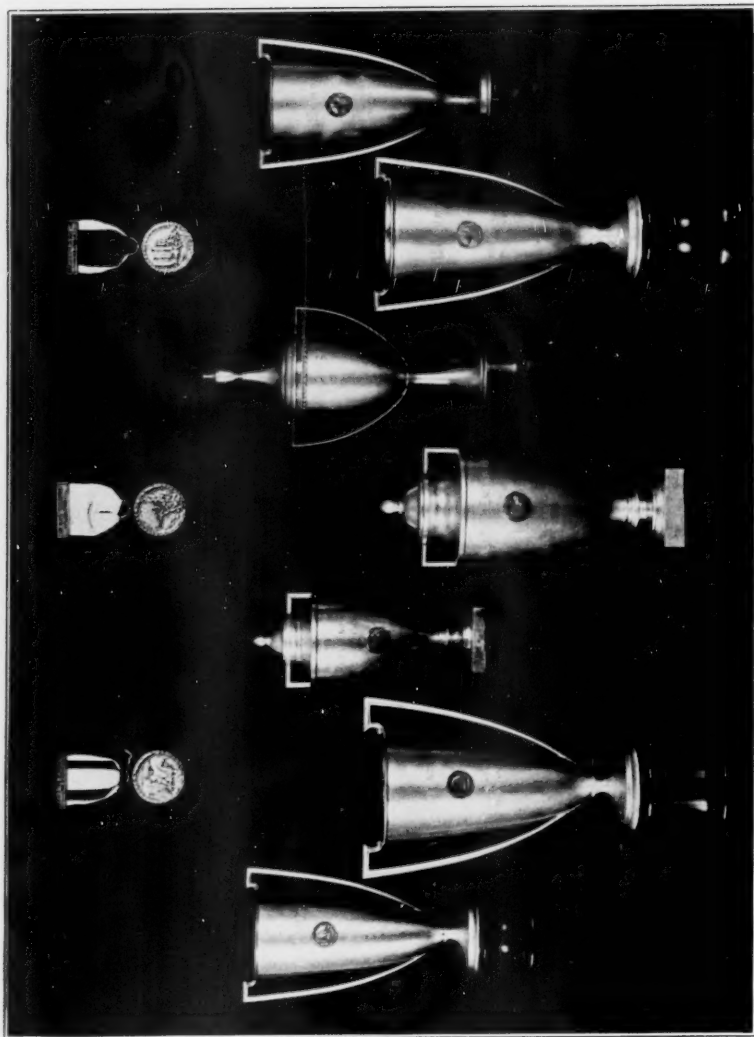
The students were housed in pyramidal tents that were floored, heated, and electrically lighted, and a frame kitchen and double mess hall was especially constructed for their mess, which was conducted by personnel of the Regular Army. Regimental Color Sergeant Schneider, 11th Cavalry, acted as Mess Sergeant, and to his untiring zeal and ability is due the credit for the best Army mess I have ever seen.

During the first three weeks the instruction was greatly handicapped, due to the fact that sufficient instructors were not provided until the beginning of a new fiscal year made mileage funds available to send instructors to the camp. The students in the Advanced Camp (juniors and seniors in the colleges) were organized into one troop for administrative and instructional purposes and the Basic Camp students (freshmen and sophomores) were organized into a separate troop.

It was soon discovered that all the students needed a thorough course of training in the very rudiments, and neither time nor pains were spared in teaching them the things that a cavalry recruit gets hammered into him. They were taught how to saddle, unsaddle, and care for their mounts, the principles of riding and rifle-shooting and some elementary work in musketry and minor tactics, and it is believed that not a man who attended the camp left it without feeling that it had been of inestimable value to him. Many of the students probably thought they were worked too hard. They *were* worked hard, and there were few idle moments between first call for reveille, at 5.15 a. m., and retreat, at 6 p. m.; but the time was short and the amount of work to be covered was great, and with all the hard work and long hours the spirit displayed was excellent, and every instructor that had anything to do with the camp was impressed by the way the instruction was absorbed. At the end of three weeks both troops could execute a cavalry drill in close and extended order under their own officers that would do credit to any troop in the Regular Army. It is true



MOUNTED WORK AT THE R. O. T. C. CAMP, PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY,
JULY, 1921



MEDALS AND TROPHIES, CAVALRY-ENGINEER RIFLE COMPETITIONS, FORT BLISS, TEXAS, 1921

Medals: Cavalry-Engineer, Cavalry, Engineer

These medals were awarded, a gold medal for first place, a silver medal for second place, and a bronze medal for third place for each trophy competed for.
 Trophies: Engineer Individual, Engineer Team, Cavalry-Engineer Individual, Cavalry-Engineer Team, Holbrook Trophy, Cavalry Team, Cavalry Individual.

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the students were far from being first-class horsemen, but they were getting "shaken down" into a seat and could control their mounts and displayed a proper boldness in their riding.

The time element in a six weeks' summer camp absolutely prohibits carrying out thoroughly a program of instruction such as was furnished by the War Department. It is believed that secondary subjects should be eliminated from the camp course, and that the entire six weeks be devoted to giving these future reserve cavalry officers an insight into the proper conduct of a cavalry troop in the field. It is further believed that during the college year more attention should be paid to details, and whatever the student is taught let him be taught thoroughly. Let us get away from a beautiful and comprehensive program that looks fine in reports, etc., and that is impossible to carry out.

If our camps are to fulfill their objective, they must be made to cover the practical phases of training that lack of facilities and continuous hours render impossible during the school year. The students attending camp should be required to perform all duties of a cavalry soldier, except those connected with the policing of latrines and messing. You cannot learn the cavalry game by letting John do it. You can never make a cavalryman by skipping the worthwhile essentials and allowing the candidates to participate in the kid-glove features only.

The discipline that is worth while is loyal obedience. Socialistic ideas of participation on the part of students in the conduct of training and interior economy of camps is folly.

The Administrative Training Staff of the camp was as follows:

Major Frank K. Ross, Cav. D. O. L., Camp Commander; Major Alex. W. Cleary, Inf. D. O. L., Executive Officer; Major Cushman Hartwell, Cav. D. O. L., Senior Instructor; Major Francis R. Hunter, U. S. Army, ret., Adjutant; Major J. C. F. Tillson, Jr., Cav. D. O. L., Instructor; Captain Leo B. Conner, Cav. D. O. L., Instructor; Captain Norman Fiske, Cav. D. O. L., Troop Commander; 1st Lieutenant W. C. Scott, Cav. D. O. L., Troop Commander.

In addition to the above the following graduates from the general and special service schools reported at camp after July 5 as specialists in the subjects enumerated after their names:

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Oliver, Cav. D. O. L., Director of Minor Tactics; Captain Charles Wharton, 5th Cav., Equitation and Polo; Captain Rexford E. Willoughby, 16th Cav., Minor Tactics; Captain Charles H. Unger, 5th Cav., Minor Tactics; 1st Lieutenant L. G. Smith, 14th Cav., Musketry; 1st Lieutenant William P. Withers, 12th Cav., Musketry; 1st Lieutenant Hugh G. Culton, 11th Cav., the Pistol; 1st Lieutenant Fred L. Hamilton, 3d Cav., the Saber.

It might be added in closing that the scope and caliber of the training imparted at the Cavalry School, as indicated by its graduates, created a most favorable impression on all with whom they came in contact, and it is to be regretted that they were not present during the entire camp.

Cavalry on the Front

BY

General N. N. GOLOVINE

Translation by Colonel A. M. Nikolaieff

(Second Part)

AS STATED in the previous article,* the task of slowing down the enemy's advance at a distance of one day's march away from our front can be accomplished only by the cavalry. Deploying on a wide front, equal or longer than the front of the enemy, the cavalry can cover our maneuver by drawing an elastic curtain in the enemy's face.

Here again it is of importance to point out the aid which the infantry can give to the cavalry at that point of the operation. Infantry units when attached to the cavalry divisions increase the "stability" of the curtain; but the fundamental principle of such aid should be the distribution of small groups of infantry all along the wide front of the cavalry. In that case the infantry changes its rôle of the main arm to the rôle of an auxiliary arm of the service. All the disadvantages resulting from the breaking up, for that purpose, of infantry regiments charged with such a rôle should be avoided; in that respect the World War showed plainly the importance of having for such a rôle independent infantry battalions (sharpshooter, Jaeger, Fusz battalions or groups of two battalions attached to cavalry divisions).

I am of the opinion that it would be best to have in peace time independent sharpshooter battalions trained to work in conjunction with the cavalry. These battalions, having to work on wide fronts, should be abundantly equipped with matériel needed for rapid establishment of liaison. In that respect, first of all should be named the telephone, regular and wireless, and the motorcycles. Each company should be so equipped as to make detachment from its battalion possible and easy. Some of them should be on bicycles. Motorcycle machine-gun sections should form part of every such battalion. Their training should differ from the training of the infantry of the line. Main attention should be attached to the methods of fighting in combat "de rencontre" and to the use of long-range fire. Every year, during the period of summer training, such battalions should take part in maneuvers of cavalry divisions; thus will be created a morale liaison between the two arms which in time of war will manifest itself in various forms of teamwork.

The modern development of technics puts at the disposal of the cavalry many means by which the latter arm increases its stability, as well as its driving

* CAVALRY JOURNAL, July, 1921.

CAVALRY ON THE FRONT

power. Cavalry should use all those means as much as possible. We can see clearly through what an evolution the modern infantry battle front has passed. That front has tended to become more and more characterized by technics, and has become in the course of its stabilization what was formerly the battle front of a besieged fortress. The artillery, in order to give an effective support to the infantry, has to be made up of many various kinds, beginning with the smallest calibers carried by the assaulting troops in their hands and ending with the large ones, capable of smashing with one projectile strong concrete covers. Chemistry gave a new means of destruction, the poison gas, which can be thrown against the enemy either in waves or in shells. And that is not all. Trench-mortars, "minenwerfers," make their appearance; grenades are fixed to the rifles. Finally, onto the war arena crawl out the tanks.

The modern cavalry has to pass through an entirely analogous evolution. The only difference lies in the fact that the cavalry's front is a mobile one. On a highway, cavalry can send out an armored car; on a railroad line, an armored train.

On the Russian front, owing to the small number of roads, it was impossible to take advantage, on an extensive scale, of all the resources of modern technics. That will not be the case in countries where conditions are different. The Germans understood it in the very beginning of the war, and, on that account, our cavalry, after it had invaded East Prussia, was greatly hampered by the German cavalry, less numerous, but supported by Jaeger battalions, cyclists, armored cars, and even Zeppelins.

Some writers, basing their premise on such a state of things, arrive at a conclusion which is not correct. They say: If the cavalry has to use so many auxiliary means, does not it show that the cavalry has outlived its usefulness? At present, that opinion is a very common one.

But think it over. If this argument is valid, then this parallel argument should be sound: In modern wars the front of the infantry requires not less than the cavalry the applying of all kinds of technics; therefore the infantry, too, has outlived itself and its place has been taken by the "machine."

But the World War showed very clearly that, although the infantry requires full co-operation from the "machine," nevertheless the "rank and file," who were given by a French author an excellent nickname, "Piétaille," are wholly indispensable; because the rank and file only can "occupy" the ground that has been taken. The "machine" can clear up, the "machine" can pass over or fly over the ground, but the actual "possession" of the ground can be only achieved by occupying it with infantry.

Now, if you will approach the question of cavalry action from the same point of view, the inference will be identical. Modern cavalry, in no less degree than the modern infantry, requires the use of the "machine." But just the same as the "holding" of the front can be achieved only by infantry, so the "maintenance" of the contact with the enemy, who are at a certain distance,

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can be achieved only by cavalry; no inventions whatever will change that. Even the airplane, that most important invention in the domain of reconnaissance, with its possibilities beyond those which could be foreseen before the war, is powerless to take the place of cavalry in the latter's work of "holding the contour line" of the enemy front.

There is one law of warfare which is everlasting: *the man is, was, and will be the chief instrument of warfare.*

We should adopt the following principle: the "technics" are not the enemy; they are the allies of the cavalry. The cavalry's enemy is the thickening of the infantry's front and its conversion into an uninterrupted one, protected by barbed wire. A further stabilization of the front of the army, turning it into the front of a besieged fortress, puts an end not only to the cavalry's, but also to the infantry's, maneuvering. The war of movement ends; the war in the trenches begins. To the side wishing to take the offensive, there is left only one task which can be accomplished: to break the front. But the breaking requires machines and machines. As far back as in 1915, the following formula was already adopted on the French front: The infantry occupies only what has been cleared up by the artillery.

It is self-evident that during the period of operations when the main rôle is played by artillery and technical troops and when even the infantry becomes temporarily an auxiliary arm, there is no room on the front for the cavalry. But the invincibility of the modern fortified front proves to be that soft of exaggeration which always befalls the human mind when it becomes confronted with a new phenomenon of an overwhelming size. Whatever will be the means invented for the defense of the front by technical science, the latter will also invent means to break the front.

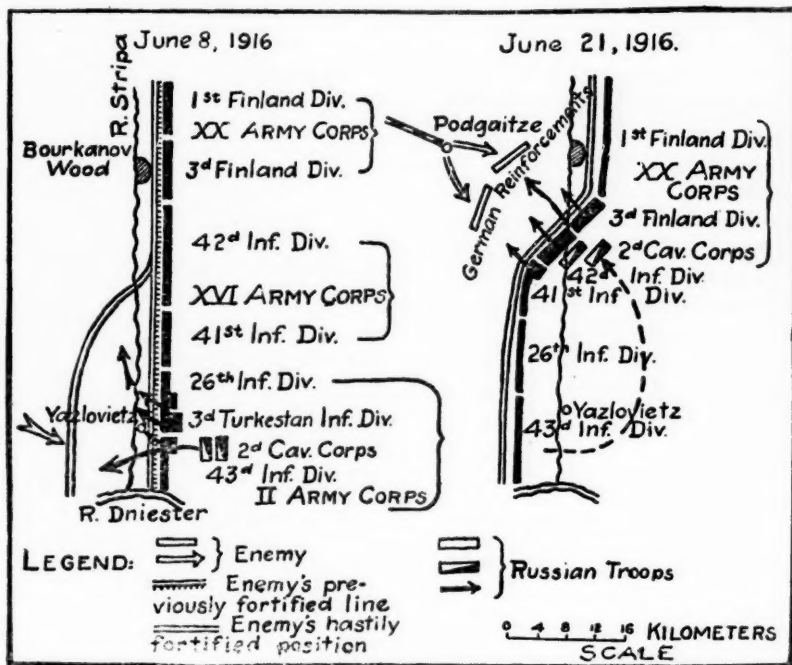
The first arm to be brought into action after the "machine" (be it the cannon, the tank, the gas, or some other device) has broken the enemy positions is the infantry. But, after the breach in the front becomes wider and the enemy gets out of the cobweb of trenches, their retreat will increase in speed and unoccupied spaces will be left between our front and that of the enemy, where the enemy has succeeded in breaking away from our pursuing infantry. Into those empty spaces small cavalry units can be pushed with the object of preventing the enemy from breaking away from us altogether, whereby he may renew subsequently his resistance.

If the enemy is retreating on a large scale, the small empty spaces will gradually overlap and form an area large enough for cavalry masses. There is one thing only that should be feared, namely, that those masses do not come up too late. The war showed that the cavalry masses were nearly always too late, and that the whole difficulty of exploiting the breach in the front by the cavalry was due primarily to that fact.

CAVALRY ON THE FRONT

By the winter of 1915-1916 the entire Russian front got stabilized. It was possible then on our side, as well as on the enemy's, to walk from the Baltic coast down to Rumania, following a continual line of trenches. Although from the technical point of view the eastern lines of trenches were not equipped as well as those in France, the difference was only one of quality. Both were fronts of a besieged fortress, in the full meaning of that word.

In particular the Austro-Hungarian front in Galicia, opposite the Russian Seventh Army, of which army I was at that time the chief of staff, was con-



SKETCH No. 1
Cavalry break the Stripa position.

sidered the most impregnable. In the Prater, that beautiful park in Vienna, where the Austrian bourgeois like to take a walk on Sunday and to enjoy their glass of beer, there was placed on exhibition a model of a part of the Austrian fortified line on the river Stripa. By exhibiting that model the Austrian high command wished to remove the fear caused among the citizens by the "Russian peril," and to convince them that it was impossible to break through such models of the most modern fortification. That was the very same front which had to be broken by us in order to make the start, in the summer of 1916, of the so-called "Broussiloff offensive" in Galicia.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

That front was broken by the Seventh Russian Army in the region of the village of Yazlovietz (see sketch 1). After a close study of the photographs of the enemy fortified zone, we were able to see that, with a view to widen the breach, cavalry masses could be used only to the south of Yazlovietz. As to the development of the attack in the direction of the town of Bouchach, it could be accomplished only by the infantry, because it would be necessary to storm a whole system of fortified lines, separated one from another by a distance not greater than the range of a field gun.

Although the forces which the Seventh Russian Army could concentrate for the breaking of the enemy front were not large (about three infantry divisions, with 40 heavy guns), still the bringing forward, up to the place of the planned attack, of the Second Cavalry Corps (two cavalry divisions, the 9th and the Mixed) was inconvenient, because the cavalry mass would encumber the immediate rear of the attacking troops. On that account we decided to bring up in the night, when the artillery bombardment would be ended (the infantry attack took place on the 6th of June, at dawn, after a two days' artillery bombardment), only one cavalry brigade, placing it in the immediate vicinity of the front line, and to leave the remaining three brigades of the cavalry corps some seven miles behind.

The commander of the cavalry brigade that was to take up its position near the front line did not comprehend that the fact of placing his brigade on the very battlefield required a dismemberment of the brigade into groups of squadrons. Therefore, not finding room enough to keep his unit together, he moved somewhat backward. Moreover, he made a grave error in omitting to establish direct contact with the infantry units occupying the battle line. The result was that the cavalry was late. Nevertheless, the two divisions of the cavalry corps succeeded in coming forward, crossed the river Stripa to its western side, and there, on the 8th of June, took place the charge on horseback of a whole cavalry division (the 9th); an avalanche of 24 squadrons came down upon the Austrian infantry reinforcements, speeding up to close the breach in the front. Those squadrons galloped a few miles, took 10 guns, and made 2,000 prisoners.

In the night of June 8-9 the Austrians, having received more reinforcements, succeeded in covering the breach, and our cavalry corps, as well as the left flank of the Second Army Corps, were brought to a standstill before a new front of the enemy, who rapidly dug themselves in.

The fundamental idea of the operation of the Seventh Russian Army consisted in breaking the well-fortified Stripa position near Yazlovietz and in further developing the attack by the storming troops in a northerly direction, at the same time bringing gradually into action the divisions the advance of which had been held up on their front by those sections of the Stripa fortified line that were still in the hands of the enemy. Our forces, being not strong enough to overthrow the fortified front of the enemy at one stroke and on a

CAVALRY ON THE FRONT

long line, bit it off, if such expression may be used, piece by piece, making use of the opening, through which they came in after the initial assault near Yazlovietz had been successfully accomplished. It was at the beginning the work of artillery and of infantry, because it had to be achieved under conditions of siege warfare. But after the breach in the enemy front had become a wide one, and there remained only the last piece to be bitten off, possibilities of cavalry action could be foreseen.

Of great importance, in that last piece of the front, was the Bourkanov wood. Being extremely well fortified, it formed the main point of resistance. The direction of our main blow had been planned so as to envelop the wood from its flank and rear (see sketch 1). Our operations in that direction would be outside of the zone of the previously fortified positions of the enemy. In preparation for this operation we called back the cavalry corps from the left flank of the army and, having moved it near the 22d Army Corps, placed it at the disposal of the commander of that corps.

On June 21st, at dawn, the commander of the 22d Army Corps concentrated two infantry divisions with a view to deal the enemy a blow in the general direction of Podgaitze. As the development of fighting in that direction might assume the character of a battle in the open, it was necessary to bring forward the cavalry as near the battle line as possible. Topographical conditions (the depth of the valley of the river Stripa) made it possible to keep concealed a whole cavalry division on the line of the divisional infantry reserves.

Immediately after the infantry had broken the enemy positions, the regiments of the 9th Cavalry Division were brought into action. Dashing forward at a gallop for two miles, they took more than 1,000 prisoners and several field pieces. A farther advance of our cavalry was stopped by German troops which had been sent by rail to help out the Austrians. The Germans deployed at a distance of three miles from the section where the Austrian front had been broken and formed, with the help of their artillery, an encircling position.

In connection with these two instances of the part taken by cavalry in the breaking of a fortified line, there arise two cardinal questions, a consideration of which is necessary.

The first question is, how to avoid the tardiness of the cavalry, in order that the latter may without any delay take advantage of the moment when the enemy's infantry attempts to break away, when in the lines of our infantry our men, seeing the enemy get away, shout, as often happens in the war, "Cavalry, cavalry to the front."

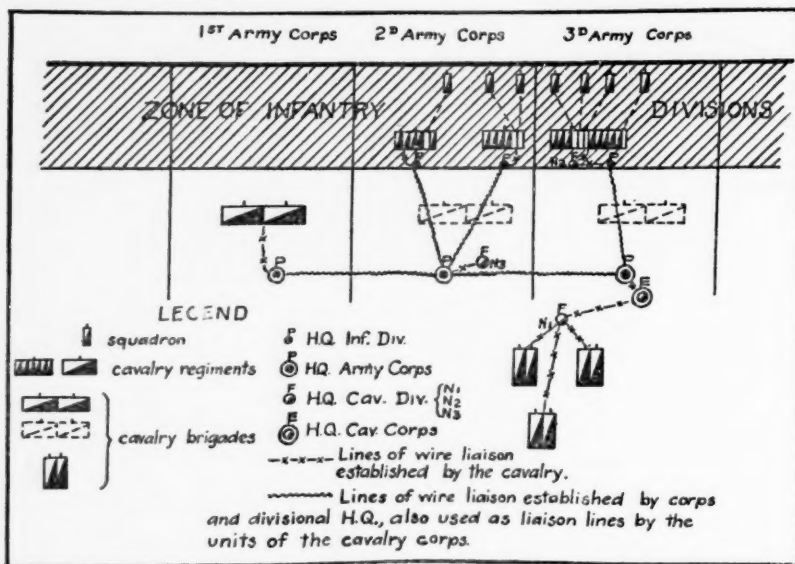
The cavalymen of the former days used to say, Cavalry's opportunity comes in a minute. The same remains true now.

There is only one way out of that situation: It is necessary that the cavalry coming up to the section where the enemy front has been broken should be dismembered into groups, covering a wide interval. The groups into which the cavalry are broken up should not only establish contact with the infantry

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that occupies the battle line, but also should fall under its control. A decision should be taken similar to that which has been recommended for the solution of the problem of supporting by infantry units the cavalry which is sent forward to cover the line of our front: the cavalry in this case must be placed under the control of the infantry chiefs.

The adoption of such a solution would enable individual squadrons to take advantage of the enemy's retreat from its beginning. Should the retreat continue, larger and larger cavalry units, placed in echelons behind the front, would gradually come into action. If the individual squadrons are stopped by the enemy, our infantry units to which those squadrons are attached would take up the attack again.



SKETCH No. 2

NOTE.—The cavalry units which had been put under direct control of the division and army corps commanders (the divisional or army corps cavalry) are not shown on sketch.

In sketch 2 is shown the manner in which large cavalry masses should be brought into action in order to make use of the breach in the enemy front.*

Let us suppose that we want to break the enemy front in the sector of three army corps (I, II, III). It is necessary that, at the moment when our infantry starts out for the labyrinth of trenches, small cavalry units should already make part of the battle line; the commanders of infantry regiments and

* On the sketch is shown a Russian cavalry corps consisting of three divisions; each division has two brigades of two regiments; each regiment has six squadrons.

CAVALRY ON THE FRONT

brigades should have a few squadrons near at hand. First of all, the cavalry units which have been put under the direct control of the army corps and division commanders serve that purpose.

With the object of developing immediate cavalry action where the retreat of enemy infantry is expected to assume large proportions, a cavalry corps (shown on sketch 2) has placed one brigade at the disposal of each of the three army corps commanders. The latter, in their turn, can put the regiments of their cavalry brigade, both together or singly, under the control of the chiefs of those infantry divisions on the front of which action of larger cavalry units is likely to take place.

The remaining three brigades of the cavalry corps are kept in hand by the commander of that corps and are placed in echelon with a view to enable him to throw them quickly into action, all at once or in succession, in accordance with the circumstances.

The commander of the cavalry corps himself should remain at the headquarters of that army corps in the zone of which the action of a large cavalry mass is most likely to take place. The contact with the cavalry units temporarily designated to be under the control of the infantry chiefs ought to be maintained by the headquarters of the cavalry corps through liaison officers sent by that headquarters to the headquarters of the infantry chiefs.

As soon as the cavalry units succeed in getting forward and assembling, the leadership will pass into the hands of the senior cavalry officers and finally will be again concentrated in the hands of the cavalry corps commander.

With the increasing of the distance between the enemy and our infantry, the control over the infantry troops that take part, together with the cavalry, in the pursuit of the enemy must also be taken by the cavalry chiefs. Gradually there will be restored the same "cavalry front" (front of maneuvering) which existed before the stabilization of the fronts. But it should be remembered that the fundamental rule for bringing cavalry into action after the breaking of the enemy front is: to pass the cavalry through the hands of the infantry chiefs who executed the breach.

The second important question to be solved in connection with the cavalry action after the breaking of the enemy front is the following: Although the use of the cavalry becomes possible only after the enemy are driven out by the attacking troops from the cobweb of trenches and wire, it should be borne in mind that in practice there does not exist a distinct line, drawn between the "open field" and the fortified zone. Behind the zone of the densely interwoven net of trenches and wire, there lies the zone cut by individual sections of trenches, finished and unfinished. To wait until the attack definitely comes out into the open field would be equivalent to giving up the use of cavalry at a time when it could render good service.

Cavalry's mobility, enabling the cavalry to keep the retreating enemy under continual pressure and preventing them from taking up successive

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positions, can reduce to naught the whole series of their fortified rear lines. After the infantry, whose morale is weakened, has lost its elbow-to-elbow cohesion, it will not always be able to make a stop for the defense even of a well-fortified line.

At the end of July, 1917, when the Russian army, the front of which had been broken to the west of Tarnopol, began its retreat, the infantry overran three zones of previously fortified positions and stopped only after having crossed the river Zbrouch, when it was at a distance of two days' march away from the enemy.

When such a period comes up during an operation, the attacking troops should exert their whole energy to continue pressure on the enemy, bearing in mind that the uninterrupted continuance of such a pressure causes among the enemy demoralization in progressive proportion.

Naturally, the enemy will take all measures to stop our pursuit; they will use to that end all the troops that are still in good condition, as well as the reinforcements that will be coming up. Our pursuing cavalry will inevitably encounter a series of obstacles in all directions. Those obstacles must be swept away without delay—at one swoop, if such expression may be used; otherwise the enemy, holding those obstacles, will gradually build up a front line, while in the meantime the main enemy forces will break away from us.

For such occasions the cavalry derives powerful aid from the modern "technics." One of those means are tanks. Another means are the armored airplanes, which, armed with machine-guns, can take the enemy under fire from a low altitude. Flying above the enemy groups which are trying to assemble and offer resistance here and there, the airplanes will assist the cavalry in driving off those groups.

If the Germans and the Austrians, during their pursuit of our armies in July, 1917, had possessed such means, our cavalry, aided only by cyclists companies and individual infantry units, would not have succeeded in holding up the enemy on fortified lines, where the masses of our infantry, the discipline of which after the revolution was destroyed, were unable to put up a defense; the main body of our armies would not have succeeded in breaking away from the enemy, and the whole operation might have ended in a complete annihilation of the Russian armies.

To conclude this discussion of cavalry action on the front, it remains to mention the period which did not exist on the western theater in the World War, because the Armistice was signed before the German front got broken up into small sections. Such breaking up was bound to happen, because the law of warfare requires it in the final act of war. That period is of especial interest to the cavalry.

In that connection we would like to repeat, that not the modern tactics, but the uninterrupted front of the infantry, is the enemy of the cavalry.

CAVALRY ON THE FRONT

Now, if we remember that the broken front is made up of men whose confidence in themselves and in their chiefs is lost, whose imagination is abnormally strained, it will be easily understood that this is the period of war when cavalry becomes *the main arm*.

In that period also the "technics," in the shape of armored airplanes, armored cars, and armored trains, become cavalry's powerful aids. First of all, the enemy will try to put up an organized resistance in positions along railroads and highways; but armored trains and armored cars, rushed forward with their guns and machine-guns, will be of great help to the cavalry in breaking up any resistance.

In the civil war in Russia there are many examples of cavalry's work on a front consisting of small sectors and against troops whose morale is not high. Mamontoff's raid against the rear of the Bolsheviks, in September, 1919, presents a picture of a cavalry operation on a large scale, equaling the actions of the American cavalry in the war of 1860-1864. Mamontoff's raid made the Bolsheviks issue their battle-cry: "Proletarians, to the horses!" And there you have it: a cavalry—badly equipped, badly trained, badly led by leaders like Budenny, but nevertheless cavalry—makes the press of the whole world speak of it.



Col. George H. Cameron—An Appreciation

BY

H. LA T. CAVENAUGH, Colonel, Cavalry

It is sometimes the case that the history of a place becomes so involved with that of an individual that the mention of one unconsciously calls to mind the other.

This is the relation that Colonel George H. Cameron bears to Fort Riley. From the hour that he, then a tall, slender officer in his twenties, set foot in Riley it is only a slight exaggeration to say that the history of one is the history of the other. As a young athlete, it was but a short time before Lieutenant Cameron was taking a leading part in sports—riding, baseball, tennis, etc. To this day he has kept up this interest and is now no mean antagonist at either tennis or golf, while baseball and football never lack his support.

As time passed his interests became more and more involved with those of Fort Riley. Commandants came and Commandants left, but there was a Cameron usually occupying the chair of the Assistant Commandant, the Executive Officer, or the Secretary. It was in great part his work that formulated and carried on the policies under which the school has been conducted since 1901.

Until 1905 the commissioned students attending the school were drawn from those officers on duty at the post. In that year eight young graduates from the Academy were ordered to Fort Riley, and Cameron was directed to train them for one year. This training touched on all phases of a young officer's career, socially as well as professionally. So successful were the results that it was only a step to plan a similar school on a larger plan. With Cameron, to plan was to act, and gradually was evolved the school as it existed at the time of our entrance into the World War.

In the early days the school had been nothing more or less than the garrison school of today. By gradual elimination and change, the school became in reality a school of equitation and horsemanship (though other matters were taught), while our mounted officers were carried through the stages, first, of a complacent self-conceit as to our profound knowledge of all that concerned a horse, including a tolerantly superior attitude toward the horsemen of all other nations; next, a horrified realization that we were decidedly behind said horsemen, and, finally, a determination to equal, at least, the results obtained by other nations. Today, thanks to our school, we have riders and horsemen as good as the best.

Meanwhile Fort Riley, the post, had not stood still. A gradual but steady growth followed the growth of the school. To the field artillery the school was just as important as it was to the cavalry. In such a mixed garrison a tactful

COLONEL GEORGE H. CAMERON

administration was essential to successful progress. Many perplexing questions arose and were settled; policies became fixed; pleasant relations and close co-ordination with the surrounding civilian population were firmly established. Through all the changes, quietly, often in the background, stood the personality of one man—Cameron. His deep interest in all that concerned the school, his wide knowledge with regard to conflicting interests, his keen eye, and clear brain—all were bent to making the school a success. Without him it is hardly going too far to say that there would hardly have been a school worthy of the name.

His well-known ability as a topographer was called upon, and his map of the 17,000 acres has not been improved upon. Every foot of those acres is known to him, and he can take any man out on the reservation and "lose him." Naturally, his services as an instructor were in demand, and we find him instructing not only in topography, but in other subjects also.

For ten years, 1901-1910, during which time the school was making great strides and its influence was extending more and more throughout the service, Cameron's was the "guiding hand behind the throne." Annual reports of Commandants, reports of inspectors, letters, and statements of contemporaries, all bear witness to his work. It is a record to be proud of. The results continued during the years that followed down to 1917. From that time until 1920 the school was closed.

Following the World War, in 1920, a new school—"The Cavalry School"—was started at Fort Riley. It was only natural and appropriate that Cameron should be the Commandant. His mind, keen as ever, broadened by experience, was applied to the new problems presented, and for two years he has directed and guided the work of the school. In addition, other important responsibilities were his—commanding the post, President of the Cavalry Board during a critical period of reconstruction, and other work. Always his clear, far-seeing mind, his intense interest in all that concerned the school, his literary ability, his intimate knowledge of the peculiar conditions, his *human-ness*, were everywhere felt.

On September 1 Colonel Cameron turned over the reins of government. Regret at his departure was sincere and heartfelt from the "higher-ups" down through the entire garrison, commissioned and enlisted, and including even the small colony of toddlers old enough to walk, each of whom believed that "General Cameron" belonged to him in particular.

Throughout the country-side the same regret was expressed. As one of the oldest and best-known residents of Junction City put it: "There has never been a man at Fort Riley who has had more cordial relations with this town than has had George Cameron. It is with great feeling of regret on our part that the ties of friendship are to be disrupted. He has always been closely connected with and has always taken great interest in the affairs of the town and has often been consulted in matters relating to the running of it. Always he stood

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ready to lend advice and co-operation. Due a great deal to Cameron's facility for creating and maintaining friendly relations, the business men of this town are most free and anxious in their desire to meet the military and to maintain the cordial relations."

The above paragraph reveals the key-note of General Cameron's success—co-operation, deep interest in all concerning those with whom he comes in contact, together with a high standard, which he himself lives up to, and which cannot help but be reflected in the attitude of those near him.

May his fields lead into larger pastures, and may long life and happiness be his, are the heartfelt wishes of his army of friends.

A RECORD

1887-1888. On duty at Fort Riley.

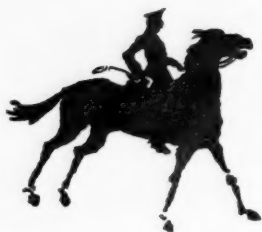
1901-1905. Executive Officer and Secretary of the School. (Sent to the Philippines in 1905 for three months, then recalled to continue his work at the school.)

1905-1906. Instructor.

1905-1907. Secretary.

1907-1910. Assistant Commandant.

1920-1922. Commandant.



A Field Ration for Army Horses

BY

NATHAN C. SHIVERICK, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry, R. C.

CAVALRY may possess in the highest degree all of the qualifications necessary to success on campaign, to wit, selected troopers thoroughly trained in discipline, horsemanship, marching, field service, practical use and care of weapons, care of equipment, and, in addition, may be superbly mounted; but all these will avail little, if anything, in cavalry operations, if forage supplies should be cut off for a few days. In order to reduce the possibility of interrupted forage supplies, the development of the field ration for horses is a matter of great importance to the cavalry.

The problem of transporting the normal components of the horse ration, namely, whole oats and hay, has always been, and unquestionably always will be, a difficult problem in war, and past wars show it is often impossible to deliver forage supplies on campaign. The demands for transport in war time usually exceed the facilities. In the recent war, the quick and remarkable development of the submarine seriously menaced overseas transport, and in the next war aeroplanes, equipped with heavy bombs and with star shells for night operations, will probably make transport more difficult at night than has hitherto been the case. The surest way to insure forage supplies in the field is to reduce the number of transport units normally required, and, with this in mind, the compressed forage was designed to supplant the oats component of the horse ration in the field.

The delivery of forage to cavalry must be contemplated in any operations against the modern enemy, as it is not reasonable to expect that an enemy will leave behind crops either standing in the field or in storage. In the days when our cavalry pursued Indians, there was ample grass in the mountains and generally on the plains. At that time the present-day herds of sheep and cattle did not exist to deplete the range of field supplies, and our cavalry was no worse off than the Indians in depending upon native grasses; but to meet the modern enemy, which feeds grain to its horses, we also must feed grain.

The shortage of transportation in past wars resulted in the starvation of animals on a scale which is not generally realized. During the Civil War, in the winter of 1863-64, the Union forces lost 180,000 remounts from starvation, due to the fact that forage supplies could not be transported to the animals. The war had been in progress for more than two years; the supply of remounts was diminishing and their purchase price had advanced. After the Boer War the British reported a loss of 320,000 horses, mules, and oxen, of which the principal losses occurred from starvation. The British Empire was very rich,

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and ample forage supplies were to be had in various parts of the world, but it was not feasible to operate sufficient transport to maintain an uninterrupted flow of forage supplies to animals at the front. In the recent war, there were instances of batteries, battalions, and even whole regiments of artillery which could not be moved forward in attack because of animal losses incidental to starvation and of the lack of replacement animals.

Disregarding any sentimentalism about the starvation of war horses and viewing the matter purely from the points of view of military efficiency and of economy, it is manifest that the development of a field ration, which could be supplied in quantity more easily and with less transportation than bulk rations, is worthy of earnest thought and persevering experiment.

A field ration, to be fit for continued use during long periods of time, must be palatable as well as nutritious. Were it possible to supply oats in reduced bulk, it would be acceptable to the service, but mechanical difficulties prevent this. Whole oats, under a pressure of 5,300 pounds per square inch, have been reduced to one-fifth their normal bulk, but upon releasing the pressure, the oats immediately returned to their normal bulk. Therefore, it is necessary to use a binder which will retain the oats in compressed form. Such a binder should possess a feed value and be of such a nature as to withstand deterioration during periods of long storage in any climate. Cane molasses fulfills all requirements of an ideal binding substance.

As oats is the best general all-year feed for horses which may be required to move at fast gaits, oats should form the base of the field ration. They should be preserved against germination and deterioration and be prepared for complete digestion, so as to require the least expenditure of digestive energy, and at the same time to exact a healthful exercise of the digestive functions. Compressed forage was designed to meet the above conditions and is produced by the following process:

Whole oats of high quality, weighing not less than 34 pounds per bushel, are cleaned, crushed, and roasted at a high temperature. They are then mixed in the proportion of 87 per cent oats to 13 per cent of cane molasses, which has been cooked to an exceedingly high temperature. The oats and molasses are mixed while both are hot. This mixture is then weighed out into three-pound portions, and each three pounds is formed into a cake, under great pressure. These cakes are then baled under pressure, wrapped with a water-proof covering, and delivered for use or storage. In Government purchases, all raw materials and all stages in the process of manufacture are under constant inspection of an officer of the Army.

It may be interesting to consider the reasons for the various steps in the process of manufacture. The reasons for cleaning are obvious. Crushed oats are more difficult to swallow than whole oats; hence they require a more thorough mixture with saliva, and this is accomplished by slower feeding and increased mastication. Furthermore, crushing insures the certainty of diges-

A FIELD RATION FOR ARMY HORSES

tion of each oat. Roasting the oats at proper temperatures expels unnecessary moisture and prevents germination by rendering the germ inert, but without destroying it. Molasses is used in the minimum quantity which will bind the oats in compression. Pure cane molasses is used because of its high percentage of sugar and because it contains no deleterious salts. It is a most valuable coefficient of digestion, is mildly stimulating, has a tendency to discourage intestinal parasites, and has a very high nutritive value. By cooking the molasses at temperatures exceeding 260 degrees Fahrenheit, the sugar content is concentrated, excess moisture is expelled, and it becomes a thin caramel not subject to fermentation or deterioration, and no fears need ever be entertained of its liquefying in hot climates.

Compressed forage is the grain component of a field ration suitable for continuous feeding whenever transportation difficulties make its use economical. It is in no sense an emergency ration comparable to the soldier's emergency ration, which is intended for use only when nothing else is obtainable. The normal bulk grain and hay rations supplied to horses may be considered as the animal garrison ration, and the compressed forage as the grain component of their field ration. Thus far, no horse *emergency* ration has been tested in the Army.

In cold climates and during periods of slow work, a compressed forage containing a component of corn, linseed meal, or other elements could be used, and this could be so prepared as to analyze chemically higher in feed value than compressed-oats forage. However, such a mixture would be too rich for any sustained feeding on general field service, and in warm weather it would prove too heating.

Chemical analyses of feed-stuffs are guides of real value, but they can never be the controlling factor in the determination of practical feeding value. Chemical analyses cannot determine the consumption of digestive energy necessary in the conversion of feed-stuffs to animal energy. Digestive energy is the most vital factor in the relation of feed to nutrition, and it can be determined only by practical feeding, carefully and intelligently observed. Often feed-stuffs analyzing very high in nutritive value do not produce as good results as others which analyze lower but require less digestive energy. Compressed forage, like oats, should be fed, when possible, with the full allowance of 14 pounds of hay or its equivalent in grazing. The feeding of hay, grass, or some roughage with grain is necessary to maintain animal health. Recently a highly compressed alfalfa cake has been produced by a process similar to that used in the manufacture of compressed forage. The compressed alfalfa is to supplement the compressed forage, and in combination the two provide a complete ration. This compressed alfalfa will stand indefinite storage and is compact and portable. Its savings in weight exceed 30 per cent and in bulk exceed 55 per cent.

It is interesting to note the value of the oat hull in oats feeding. The hull

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could be removed, as in oatmeal, and the oatmeal fed, but this cannot be successfully fed to horses for any continued length of time. The purpose of the oat hull is to make possible the distribution and penetration of the digestive juices after the oats have reached the animal's stomach. The hulls act as small drain-pipes, carrying the juices into all parts of the mass to be digested, thus insuring quickly what might be termed digestive combustion. If oats with hulls removed were fed, as soon as the masticated and insalivated mass reached the stomach it would, with the aid of peristaltic action, form a too compact mass and the digestive juices would be effective only on the outside of it, instead of all through it. This would prolong the process of digestion and impose a burden on the animal's digestive energy which, if indulged in for several successive days, would produce bad results.

The relation of bulk to weight is the controlling factor in all transportation practice, and in overseas and aëro transportation this factor is intensified. Ocean-going vessels are built on an allowance of 43 cubic feet space per long-ton weight of cargo. Oats stow in from 78 cubic feet to 90 cubic feet per long ton; hence it is apparent that no ship can carry its dead-weight capacity in a cargo of bulk or sacked oats. Baled hay requires even more space per ton weight than oats. In contrast to oats, compressed forage stows in less than 43 cubic feet per ton, and a ship can, therefore, be loaded with it to her dead-weight capacity. Furthermore, as nine pounds of compressed forage is the equivalent, in feeding results, to 12 pounds of whole oats, one ton of compressed forage contains one-third more rations than one ton of bulk oats. On good roads, escort wagons and motor trucks may possibly carry their weight capacity in sacked oats; but the load is always bulky and on bad roads tends to be top-heavy. Compressed forage can be loaded in escort wagons to their full weight carrying capacity and the load will lie entirely within the wagon body; likewise, in trucks, compressed forage provides a compact load.

Members of the expeditionary force which entered Mexico in 1916, under command of General Pershing, had much difficulty at various times in obtaining sufficient feed for their animals, and the value of the field ration for horses became apparent to many soldiers. Experiences of the World War made clear to those charged with the care of animals in zones of active operation the advisability of having a field ration for horses. The service prefers sacked oats and baled hay for animals whenever obtainable, and long practice has proved that as a standard ration they are satisfactory.

Likewise, the service prefers garrison rations for soldiers at all times when obtainable, but campaign service long since proved the necessity for providing a field ration for soldiers, and it has long been apparent to some soldiers that their animals deserved equal consideration. Compressed forage is to horses what canned meats are to soldiers, the only difference being that compressed forage is made of materials of better quality than the quality of materials generally fed in garrison stables.

A FIELD RATION FOR ARMY HORSES

A study of any campaign in which animals have been used invariably reveals the failure to keep them supplied with full forage allowances. It may be assumed as a foregone conclusion that in any serious campaign the supply of sacked oats and baled hay will always be fraught with great difficulty, and at times these difficulties will become insurmountable. Animals will then become emaciated from lack of feed, operations necessarily will be slowed down, and demands for replacement animals will have to be met.

The British campaign in Palestine, which was principally a cavalry affair under General Allenby, affords an example of transport difficulties in maintaining cavalry operating at a considerable distance from its base. Even in this period of self-propelled vehicles, camels were used as transports to supply this command, and their number ultimately grew to 60,000. Much of their burden was the transport of forage supplies. Under such conditions, the use of feed materials which would have maintained their horses in fit condition, and which would have saved 25 per cent in weight and 50 per cent in bulk, would indeed have been a real benefit. Supply officers in Egypt did develop a makeshift compressed camel feed by using cotton baling presses to reduce the bulk of forage; but while this proved useful, it was never fully satisfactory.

In the Mesopotamian campaign cavalry was also an important factor, and the supply of forage was a difficult problem to solve. It may be of general interest to soldier-folk to know that at times the British Government was supplying for considerable periods more than 200,000 tons of oats, or that equivalent, per month during the late war. To transport 200,000 tons of oats per month by ships would require the space capacity of more than 70 5,000-ton ships, whereas by the use of compressed forage the equivalent could be carried in less than 35 ships of equal tonnage.

A serious campaign in Mexico would involve our transport service in great difficulty in the effort to supply forage to active cavalry units, as was found in 1916, when our force was not large and did not penetrate far, by comparison with what might have to be undertaken at a future date.

If a field ration for horses has a place in war, its development must be undertaken in peace, and as cavalry would be the arm to benefit most through the use of such a feed-stuff in war, it should in peace time be the most willing of any branch to gladly persevere in the work necessary to develop a satisfactory field ration for horses. The subject should be approached with an open mind, and a proper sense of proportion should be maintained in comparing the relative merits of the garrison forage issues and the field ration for horses. One's perspective may easily become dimmed by magnifying minor difficulties and losing sight of the fact that even "flies" and "soiled equipment" fade into obscurity on campaign, in the face of well-fed animals facing combat.

Starvation, we know, has been the cause of the greatest losses of animals in past wars; but until recently no serious effort on the part of the service generally has been made to reduce this factor of loss, although great advances have

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been made in the methods of purchase, fitting, and conditioning them for service, in their transportation, in general sanitation, and in their veterinary care.

The development of a field ration for horses has, perhaps, been delayed, due to the fact that the combat branches are not concerned with the purchase and transport of supplies, and quite naturally the Supply Service has demurred from forcing an issue of a new type of forage on those branches, and until the Line whole-heartedly co-operates with the Quartermaster Corps in finding a satisfactory field ration for horses, no definite conclusion on this subject can be reached, and war may again find us dependent upon issues of sacked oats and baled hay, which we know, from past experiences, often become impossible on campaign.

During the past year a considerable quantity of compressed forage was issued to the service for feeding, in order that its effects might be observed and its advantages and disadvantages reported upon. It may properly be assumed that comments in favor of and opposed to compressed forage will fall under the following heads, viz:

DISADVANTAGES.

1. *Expense:*

Due to manufacturing costs, compressed forage is necessarily more expensive per ton than bulk oats. However, as the use of compressed forage is recommended only when the sum of its initial cost plus its transportation charges is less than the sum of the initial cost of oats plus their transportation charges, "it is easily shown" (apologies to C. Smith) that when used under conditions for which intended it becomes an economy instead of an extravagance.

2. *Attraction of flies:*

The molasses in compressed forage does attract flies if they are in the vicinity, but it does not produce them. Much of this objection can be overcome by a prompt policing of the wrappings about the bales and the papers between the cakes, as soon as the bales are opened for feeding. Furthermore, flies are not an all-year problem. The sugar in the soldier's ration also attracts flies, but its value outweighs this disadvantage. Flies, therefore, can hardly be viewed as a controlling feature.

3. *Soiling feed-bags and clothing:*

Molasses in compressed forage has been so concentrated by great heat that it does not flow, even in the tropics. Animals find molasses exceedingly palatable, and they lick their feed-bags quite clean. Saliva always leaves a stickiness in feed-bags, whether oats or compressed forage has been fed, and in all cases feed-bags should be washed at frequent intervals. With reference to

A FIELD RATION FOR ARMY HORSES

soiling clothing, this depends on the individual's natural tendencies for cleanliness and neatness. There would seem slight reason to condemn good food because some sloppy individual smeared it on his shirt front, and for the same reason it would seem rather far-fetched to condemn compressed forage because some careless individual wiped sticky fingers on his clothes.

4. *Difficulty in feeding:*

It is not believed that the spirit of cavalry would consider this objection in the field, when the only alternative might be pursuing phantom hopes of finding forage in an enemy country. Any soldier can prepare a feed of compressed forage in less than five minutes, as it only requires being broken into small pieces. Furthermore, there are times when national economy should supersede the individual's convenience in feeding whole oats, such as in 1916, when the ultimate cost of feeding animals of the expedition into Mexico reached a figure of \$5.26 per horse per day, of which at least \$4.56 was absorbed in transportation charges.

5. *Possibility of adulteration:*

To even discuss this contention seems like a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the service, because compressed forage for Army use never has been and never would be manufactured except under the inspection and supervision of an Army officer.

ADVANTAGES.

1. *Saving in transportation:*

This is the fundamental reason for the development of a compressed forage, and once the nutritive value has been established, transportation should be viewed as the controlling factor. Compressed forage reduces the bulk 50 per cent and the weight 25 per cent.

2. *Digestibility:*

Much more easily digested and assimilated than whole oats.

3. *Wastage:*

There is no wastage through punctured sacks, undigested oats, or of digestive energy.

4. *Storage:*

If stored under cover, compressed forage will stand indefinite storage without deterioration. This has been demonstrated by feeding compressed forage which had been in storage for more than seven years.

Exposed to the elements, compressed forage will stand conditions which would ruin sacked oats and render them unfit for feeding.

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5. *Inspection:*

Inspection of raw materials and the finished product in plants of responsible manufacturers can be more efficiently done than the inspection of bulk oats at widely separated points.

6. *Military value:*

A non-deteriorating forage which is more certain to be present in the zone of operations, due to its portability and compactness, than sacked oats is of such value as to be self-evident.

In the preceding comparisons of pros and cons, an effort has been made to clearly set forth the facts without "prejudice, favor, or affection."

In addition to the idea of providing a field ration in which the grain component and the hay component have been separately compressed, a complete balanced ration, comprising both components, has been successfully produced by the process used in compressed forage. This ration is not recommended for service uses for the reason that under various circumstances on campaign, when transportation is reduced to a minimum, it may be desirable to carry more grain and less hay, or *vice versa*, and if the grain and hay have been compressed together in cakes, it is impossible for the responsible officer to exercise any discretion in the matter of what proportion of either grain or hay will be forwarded, whereas he may control the proportion when the grain and the hay are put up separately. Furthermore, there is no reduction in expense, weight, or bulk in compressing both components together, as compared to compressing each separately.

The principle of a field ration for horses is of such definite value to the entire Army that it deserves whatever study and expense is necessary to develop its successful application.



The Army's Friend

BY

Colonel JOHN C. GRESHAM, U. S. Army, Retired

OUR OLD FRIEND, the Army Mutual Aid, like the good soldier, gives honest and faithful service. Brushing aside technicalities of law and tricks of lawyers and speeding at the call of distress, it brings instant help to our widows and orphans. Its ways are plain and simple. The Adjutant General gets a wire and communicates with the treasurer a few yards away, who mails the whole benefit or, if preferred, wires half and mails the rest. No surer, swifter way can be found.

In this respect, *so vital*, how great the gulf between it and other companies! For, tangled in meshes of legal delays, these limp on leaden feet through wretched months till the last inch of red tape is unwound. Before the widow can touch the life-saving benefit she must be put on the witness stand, be harassed with all sorts of questions about facts and data, and, through the slow grinding mill of legalism, bring forth the utmost grain of evidence to make good her claim, which in justice is already as clear as the noonday sun. Was she truly married? When, where, by whom? Who were the witnesses? Are they still alive? Where do they live? Has she her marriage certificate or is it in the strong box across the Pacific? Are the children truly hers and his? When, where, in whose presence were they born? Had she been divorced or separated?, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*. Letters must be sent to places far away and answers waited for. Cruel waste of precious time, lawyers' fees, mental perplexity, physical weariness, and all heavy burdens are laid upon her.

It is hoped that Uncle Sam in his War Risk plans will be more prompt; and maybe he will. And yet he will ask for facts and data often hard to give, but without which payment will be delayed many months. Moreover, inadvertence, lack of forethought, ignorance of legal toils, or other venial neglects of her husband may weave a net of circumstance which, unseen before, but laid bare after his death, will obscure the legality of her claim, which otherwise would be gladly allowed, but must now be deferred, maybe, for years.

As to rates per thousand in the Army Mutual Aid and in the War Risk plans, comparison of the following tables shows the difference to be negligible. It will be agreed, I think, that the extreme limit of 45 years for membership is wise.

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(1) Rates per \$1,000, Army Mutual Aid Insurance (1920)

Age 21.....	\$13.77	Age 34.....	\$19.63
Age 22.....	14.11	Age 35.....	20.24
Age 23.....	14.51	Age 36.....	20.88
Age 24.....	14.85	Age 37.....	21.55
Age 25.....	15.24	Age 38.....	22.27
Age 26.....	15.65	Age 39.....	23.03
Age 27.....	16.08	Age 40.....	23.83
Age 28.....	16.52	Age 41.....	24.66
Age 29.....	16.98	Age 42.....	25.55
Age 30.....	17.47	Age 43.....	26.48
Age 31.....	17.97	Age 44.....	27.46
Age 32.....	18.50	Age 45.....	28.48
Age 33.....	19.05		

(2) Rates per \$1,000 (Ordinary Life), War Risk

Age 21.....	\$13.82	Age 34.....	\$19.49
Age 22.....	14.18	Age 35.....	20.08
Age 23.....	14.53	Age 36.....	20.79
Age 24.....	14.88	Age 37.....	21.38
Age 25.....	15.24	Age 38.....	22.33
Age 26.....	15.59	Age 39.....	22.92
Age 27.....	15.95	Age 40.....	23.74
Age 28.....	16.42	Age 41.....	24.69
Age 29.....	16.89	Age 42.....	25.52
Age 30.....	17.36	Age 43.....	26.58
Age 31.....	17.84	Age 44.....	27.64
Age 32.....	18.31	Age 45.....	28.71
Age 33.....	18.90		

The well-being and morale of the Army in coming years will be helped in no small degree by the prosperity of the Army Mutual Aid. For how many cares, how many worries, how many anxious days, will be cast out of its daily life if *all* eligible officers become members? They will then see with their own eyes its deeds of love and hold in their own hands its sure promises of swift charity. There will be more peaceful minds, more cheery hearts, more willing workers, more happy families, more smiling faces, a more thankful and satisfied Army. Not one sound reason can be given why all eligible officers should not be members, but many can be urged why they should. If "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," it will surely make all members of the Association brothers, and the general principle of mutual aid, which gives its name and declares its purpose, will in time bind together the hearts of the Army in a federation of love.

In all its long life, even in the World War, the Army Mutual Aid has never failed. And yet, like all institutions—and *especially the best ones*—it needs in this cold world the loyal support of friends. Does not nature itself teach us that

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

disloyalty here would be a shameful thing to the whole Army? It would show a narrow selfishness dangerous to the noble spirit that quickens comradeship, morale, and esprit. And in view of what is said above, it would in too many instances heap greater distress upon our widows and orphans.

To shun the evil and further the good, let us launch a lively, perpetual propaganda to make known the virtues of the Army Mutual Aid and to persuade by clear, logical facts that all can do good not only to themselves, but to their comrades also, and, above all, to the service, if they will but stand shoulder to shoulder in this organization of mutual kindness.

To educate potential members, let us build up a great academy, to have as branches the War Department itself, all headquarters, all service schools, all service journals, all regiments and corps, all military posts and stations, the patriotic press, and, last but not least, the Military Academy at West Point, and, best of all, our women and children. Its purpose must be to unite in the Army Mutual Aid Association all the eligible officers of the Army. Its fulfillment will create not only the strongest insurance organization in the world, but also, as a by-product, a spirit of comradeship, a morale, an esprit till then unknown.

As our old friend has given millions in the past, so let us hold up his hands and resolve he shall not be disabled from giving millions in the future.

"I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in my soul remembering my good friends."

The Army Mutual Aid Association

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION desires to announce through the columns of the CAVALRY JOURNAL that it has started a campaign for new membership, and that as a result of three months' effort more than one hundred and fifty new members have been added to its lists, with applications coming in at an increasing rate.

Perhaps a few words as to the history of this Association may be of interest to the Army, in view of the larger commissioned personnel now in the military service, many of whom have entered since our participation in the World War and have had little opportunity to learn of the Mutual Aid's existence and purposes.

The Association was organized in 1879, to meet two characteristic needs in the life of the Regular Army officer: The first of these was to provide a moderate amount of life protection for his family, at low cost, while the officer lived, and the other, and by far the more important, was to insure an infallible and immediate payment of the benefit when he died.

Until 1918, or for a period of thirty-nine years, the Association fully accomplished both these purposes, with a growing membership and a steadily

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increasing reserve, having during this time paid 852 benefits to the widows or other heirs of deceased officers.

The Association has no salaried officials; its officers are themselves merely members, who work for the common interest of all, and the costs of operation are restricted to the clerical services of one person and to the necessary printing, stationery, and postage.

The reserve, which has now reached \$600,000, is invested only in those securities legal for savings banks and provident institutions.

In 1918 the Government War Risk Insurance seemed to fulfill the needs for which the Army Mutual Aid was originally organized, and the absorbing activities of the war prevented any effort to obtain new members.

After the Armistice the opinion was formed by some that it would be wise to merge the Army Mutual Aid in the War Risk Bureau, and this suggestion was followed to the point of seeking congressional enactment with such an end in view. Consideration of this course of action occupied much time, and during the period involved no effort was made to increase the membership.

Finally it was determined that the necessary legislation would be difficult to obtain and would involve unfavorable conditions, and that if the merger were consummated the Army Mutual Aid would surrender the more important of its two original purposes, namely, the immediate payment of the benefit at the time of death, that critical moment when worry and distress are greatest. Furthermore, it was found that a great majority of the members had faith in the future and preferred to see the Association retain its independent status and continue the good work it has done in the past and can do in the years to come.

As a result of the determination to continue alone, a campaign, started in March of this year, is now on for new membership, and with such genuine success that the Association desires the service at large to know of it and to consider seriously whether or not the Association shall include only a part of the commissioned personnel of the military service or shall eventually include all those officers who have families or dependents for whom by the dictates of human affection they desire to provide in that dark hour which must eventually come to all.

At Corps Area headquarters, at the Service Schools, and at nearly all troop stations, officers have volunteered and been designated as active representatives of the Army Mutual Aid Association and will be glad to give full information on the subject.

Tables of Organization

REDUCED PEACE STRENGTH

CAVALRY—REGULAR ARMY

THESE TABLES, due to shortage of funds, will not be published by the War Department except in the very inconvenient form of changes to apply to former tables. They will not, therefore, be available except as published here by the CAVALRY JOURNAL. Tables of Organization for the Cavalry Brigade and Division will be published in the CAVALRY JOURNAL for January, 1922.

TABLE I—TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT (Reduced Peace Strength).

	Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	Troop headquarters.	ONE RIFLE PLATOON.			MACHINE RIFLE PLATOON.			Total troop.
				Platoon headquarters.	Rifle squad.	Total rifle platoon (two squads).	Platoon headquarters.	Machine rifle squad.	Machine rifle platoon (two squads).	
Captains.....		1	1							1
Lieutenants.....		1	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)			1
Total Commissioned.....		1	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)			2
First Sergeants.....		1	1							1
Sergeants, incl.....		3	(1)	(1)		2	(2)		2	7
Mess.....		(1)								
Stable †.....		(1)								
Supply.....		(1)								
Miscellaneous.....		(1)*		(1)	(2)	(2)*		(2)		
Corporals, incl.....		1	(1)	(1)	(2)	4		(1)	2	7
Company Clerk.....		(1)								
Miscellaneous.....				(1)	(2)	(4)		(1)‡	(2)	
Privates, First Class, and Privates, incl.....		7	(2)	(7)	(16)	32	(1)	(7)	15	54
Buglers.....		(2)								
Cooks, Assistant.....	5th	(1)								
Cooks, First.....	4th	(1)								
Gunners, Machine Rifle.....	6th							(1)‡	(2)	
Horseshoers.....	4th	(1)								
Orderlies.....	(1)			(2)*	(2)	(4)	(1)		(1)	
Saddler.....	5th	(1)								
Miscellaneous.....					(7)	(14)	(28)	(6)	(12)	
Total Enlisted.....		12	(3)	(8)	(19)	38	(3)	(8)	19	69
Aggregate.....		13	(4)	(8)	(20)	39	(4)	(8)	20	72
Horses, Riding.....		9	(5)	(8)	(20)	39	(5)	(8)	20	68
Horses, Pack.....	2‡							(2)	4	6
Total Animals.....		11	(5)	(8)	(20)	39	(5)	(10)	24	74
Machine Rifles.....								(2)	4	4
Rifles.....		7	(3)	(8)	(19)	38	(1)	(2)	7	52
Pistols.....		13	(4)	(8)	(20)	39	(4)	(8)	20	72
Sabers.....		7	(4)	(8)	(20)	39	(1)		1	47

* The sergeant is second in command or in the absence of the lieutenant commands the platoon. One of the orderlies acts as runner, one in charge of led horses of platoon. In Machine Rifle Platoon the second sergeant has charge of the led horses.

† In charge of led horses of entire troop and carries the guidon.

‡ One gunner is a corporal and one is a rated private.

§ One picket line and pannier and one kitchen outfit.

|| The troop includes: 17 privates, first class; 37 privates.

Summary of specialists ratings: 2, 4th class; 2, 5th class; 2, 6th class.

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TABLE II—HEADQUARTERS, AND HEADQUARTERS TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT
(Reduced Peace Strength).

	HEADQUARTERS TROOP.													
	Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	Regimental headquarters.	STAFF PLATOON.						COMMUNICATIONS PLATOON.				
				Troop headquarters.	Staff and orderly section.	Intelligence section.	Plans and training section.	Pioneer and demolition section.	Total platoon.	Message center.	Radio and panel section.	Wire section.	Total platoon.	
Colonel	1													1
Lieutenant-Colonel or Major	1													1
Captain or Lieutenant	3	1							1				1	4
Lieutenants													1†	2
Total Commissioned	5	1							1				2	8
Master Sergeants, Incl. Sergeant-Major.....			1	(1)					1				1	1
First Sergeants		1											1	1
Staff Sergeants, Incl. Color Sergeants			2	(2)					2				2	2
Sergeants, Incl. Bugler		3	(1)	1	1	1	4	1	2			3	10	10
Mess			(1)											
Stable			(1)											
Supply			(1)											
Miscellaneous				(1)	(1)			(1)	(2)					
Corporals, Incl. Company Clerk			1	(1)			2	2	1	2	3	6	6	6
Miscellaneous							(2)		(1)	(2)				
Privates, and Privates First Class, Incl. Chauffeur			12	10	6	2	9	27	9	11	7	27	66	66
Clerks	6th			(1)										
Clerks	5th			(1)										
Cooks, Assistant	5th			(1)					(2)					
Cooks, First	4th			(1)										
Operator, Radio and Switchboard	4th									(1)	(1)			
Operator, Radio										(1)				
Horseshoers	4th		(1)											
Horseshoers			(1)											
Messengers									(4)					
Motorcyclist	6th		(1)						(1)					
Motorcyclist			(1)				(1)		(1)					
Orderlies			(1)	(5)			(1)		(1)					
Saddlers	5th		(1)											
Scouts	6th				(3)									
Scouts					(3)									
Miscellaneous			(6)	(1)†	(2)	(8)			(9)	(6)				
Total Enlisted			17	14	7	3	12	36	10	14	9	33	86	86
Aggregate		5	18	14	7	3	12	37	10	14	9	34	89	94
Horses, Riding		5	18	11	7	3	12	35	8	14	8	32	85	90
Horses, Pack *			2				8	8		6		6	16	16
Total Animals		5	20	11	7	3	20	43	8	20	8	38	101	106
Car, Motor				1				1				1	1	1
Motorcycle with side car				2				2	2			2	4	4
Rifles			14	9	7	3	12	31	10	14	9	33	78	78
Pistols			5	18	14	7	3	37	10	14	9	34	89	94
Sabers			5	16	10	7	3	21	8			9	46	51

* One for picket line and pannier, one for kitchen outfit.

† Chaplain's Assistant.

‡ Regimental Signal Officer.

Summary of Specialist Ratings: 4th Class, 4; 5th Class, 3; 6th Class, 6.

The troop includes: 22 Privates, First Class; 44 Privates.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

TABLE III—SERVICE TROOP, CAVALRY REGIMENT (Reduced Peace Strength).

	Specialist rating. Symbol number.	HEADQUARTERS PLATOON.					TRANSPORTATION PLATOON.				
		Troop headquarters.	Personnel section.	Supply section.	Band section.	Total platoon.	Platoon headquarters.	First squadron section.	Second squadron section.	Regimental headquarters and headquarters troop section.	Total troop.
Captain or Lieutenant.....		1									1
Lieutenants.....			1	1		2	1				3
Total Commissioned.....		1	1	1		2	1				4
Warrant Officer.....					1	1					1
Master Sergeants, incl. Regimental Supply Sergeant.....				(1)		1					1
First Sergeant.....		1									1
Staff Sergeants, incl. Band, Assistant Leader.....					1	1					1
Sergeants, incl. Band.....		2	3		(1)	5	2				9
Mess Regimental Personnel Sergeant		(1)	(1)		(2)						
Stable Supply.....							(1)				
Wagonmaster Miscellaneous.....				(2)			(1)				
Corporals, incl. Assistant Wagonmaster		1	1		4	5	1	1		2	8
Band Company Clerk					(4)		(1)	(1)			
Mall Privates, First Class, and Pri- vates, incl.			(1)								
Clerks.....	5th	10	2	2	21	25	11	13	13	7	79
Cobbler, Regimental.....	5th		(1)	(1)							
Cobbler, Regimental.....	5th		(1)								
Cooks, Assistant.....	5th		(1)								
Cooks, First.....	4th		(1)								
Horseshoers.....	4th							(1)	(1)		
Horseshoers.....	4th						(1)				
Mechanic, Chief.....	4th						(1)				
Mechanics, Painter and Car- penter.....	6th	(2)									
Musicians.....	2d				(4)						
Musicians.....	3d				(3)						
Musicians.....	5th				(9)						
Orderlies.....		(1)	(1)	(1)			(1)				
Saddlers.....	5th						(2)				
Wagoners.....	6th	(1)					(2)	(6)	(6)	(3)	
Wagoners.....	(1)						(2)	(6)	(6)	(4)	
Miscellaneous.....	(1)						(2)				
Total Enlisted.....		14	6	3	28	37	13	14	14	7	99
Aggregate.....		15	7	4	29	40	14	14	14	7	104
Horses, Riding §.....	5	8	5	29	42	3					3
Horses, Draft.....	2						8	8	6		22
Mules, Riding.....	7						6	2	2		10
Mules, Draft.....	4						16*	20	20	12	68
Total Animals.....	18	8	5	29	42	25	30	30	18	103	163
Wagons, Escort (Combat).....							1	1			2
Wagons, Escort (Ration and Baggage).....	1						4	4	2		10
Wagons, Spring.....	1						4	4	3		11
Wagons, Escort (Forage and Pioneer).....							3†			1‡	4
Rifles.....	11	5	2		7	13	14	14	7		48
Pistols.....	15	7	4	29	40	14	14	14	7		104
Sabers.....	3	7	4	1	12	1					1

* Four extra mules for Regimental Train.

† For forage and blacksmith supplies.

‡ For pioneer supplies.

§ Two horses per officer.

The troop includes: 24 privates, first class; 55 privates.

Summary of specialist ratings: 2d class, 4; 3d class, 5; 4th class, 4; 5th class, 9; 6th class, 20.

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TABLE IV—SQUADRON, CAVALRY REGIMENT (Consolidated Table). (Reduced Peace Strength.)

	Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT.					
			Squadron headquarters.	Staff and orderly section.	Radio section.	Wire section.	Total.	Total squadron.
Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.....			1				1	1
Captains.....			3				3	3
Lieutenants.....			3				3	9
Total Commissioned.....			4				4	13
First Sergeants.....							3	3
Staff Sergeants, Incl.....				1			1	1
Squadron Sergeant-Major.....				(1)				
Sergeants, Incl.....				1	1		2	23
Squadron Supply Sergeant.....				(1)				
Miscellaneous.....					(1)			
Corporals, Incl.....				1			1	23
Bugler.....				(1)				
Miscellaneous.....						(1)		
Privates, First Class, and Privates, Incl.....			10	5	1	162	162	1784
Cooks, Assistant.....	5th						(3)	
Cooks, First.....	4th						(3)	
Cook.....				(1)				
Gunners, Machine Rifle.....	6th						(6)	
Horseshoers.....	4th						(3)	
Horseshoers.....							(3)	
Messengers and Scouts.....	6th			(1)				
Messengers and Scouts.....				(2)				
Motorcyclists.....	6th			(1)				
Orderlies.....				(4)				
Radio Operators.....	4th				(1)			
Saddlers.....	5th						(3)	
Miscellaneous.....				(1)	(4)	(1)		
Total Enlisted.....			13	6	2	21	207	228
Aggregate.....			4	13	6	2	25	241
Horses, Riding.....			4	12	6	2	24	228
Horses, Pack.....					3	1	4	22
Total Animals.....			4	12	9	3	28	250
Motorcycle with side car.....				1			1	1
Machine Rifles (Browning Automatic).....							12	12
Rifles.....				9	6	2	17	173
Pistols.....			4	13	6	2	25	241
Sabers.....			4	9			13	154

† Squadron Staff consists of: Adjutant, Intelligence Officer, Plans and Training Officer, Supply Officer. In peace, one of the squadron staff officers is Adjutant, one combines the duties of Intelligence Officer and Plans and Training Officer, and one is Supply Officer.

‡ The Squadron Detachment includes: 6 privates, first class; 10 privates.

§ Total Squadron includes: 57 privates, first class; 121 privates.

Summary of specialist ratings: 4th class, 7; 5th class, 6; 6th class, 8.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

TABLE V—CAVALRY REGIMENT (Reduced Peace Strength).

	Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	Regimental headquarters and Headquarters troop.	Service troop.	Two squadrons.	Total regiment.	Attached medical department.	Attached chaplain.	Aggregate.
Colonel	1				1	1			1
Lieutenant-Colonel or Major	1†				2	3			3
Major						1||			1
Captains	3*				6	6			6
Captains or Lieutenants					5	5|| (1†) (2†)			11
Lieutenants					18	23			23
Total Commissioned	5		3	4	26	38	6	1	45
Warrant Officer				1		1			1
Master Sergeants	1		1		2				2
First Sergeants	1		1		6	8			8
Staff Sergeants	2		1		2	5	2|| (1†)		7
Sergeants	10		9	46	65	4|| (1†)			69
Corporals	6		8	46	60	1||			61
Privates, First Class, and Privates, Incl.	66		79	356	501	25 (10||) (1†||)			526
Miscellaneous	24		(4)		(4)				(4)
Miscellaneous	3d		(5)		(5)	2† (1†)			(7)
Miscellaneous	4th		(5)	(4)	(14)	2† (1†)			(25)
Miscellaneous	5th		(3)	(9)	(12)	(24)			(24)
Miscellaneous	6th		(6)	(20)	(16)	(42)	11§ (1†) (1†)		(53)
Total Enlisted	86		99	456	641	32			673
Aggregate	5		89	104	482	680	38	1	719
Horses, Riding	5	85	50	456	596	31		2	629
Horses, Pack		16		44	60				60
Horses, Draft			24		24				24
Mules, Riding			17		17				17
Mules, Draft			72		72	12			84
Total Animals	5	101	163	500	769	43		2	814
Wagons, Escort (Combat)			2		2				2
Wagons, Escort (Ration and Baggage)			11		11				11
Wagons, Spring			12		12				12
Wagons, Escort (Forage and Pioneer)			4		4				4
Wagons, Medical, Four Mule						3			3
Motor Cars, Passenger	1				1				1
Motorcycles with side car	4			2	6	1			7
Machine Rifles (Browning Automatic)				24	24				24
Rifles		78	66	346	490				490
Pistols		5	89	104	482	680			680
Sabers		5	46	16	308	375			375

* The Regimental Staff consists of: Adjutant, Intelligence Officer, Plans and Training Officer, Supply Officer. In peace, one of the regimental staff officers is Adjutant, one combines the duties of Intelligence Officer and Plans and Training Officer, and one is Supply Officer.

† Second in command and Executive Officer.

‡ Dental.

§ Medical Technicians, except two wagoners with 6th class rating.

|| Mounted on horse.

¶ Veterinary.

The regiment includes: 160 privates, first class; 341 privates.

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TABLE VI—MACHINE-GUN TROOP, CAVALRY MACHINE-GUN SQUADRON.
(Reduced Peace Strength.)

	Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	Troop headquarters.	Platoon headquarters.	One squad.	Total platoon (two squads).	Total two platoons.	Total troop.
Captains	1	1†	1			1	2	1
Lieutenants	2	2†	1			1	2	2
Total Commissioned			1			1	2	4
First Sergeant	1							1
Sergeants, incl.	3	1‡	1			1	2	5
Mess	(1)§							
Stable	(1)†							
Supply	(1)‡							
Miscellaneous	(1)							
Corporals, incl.	4	1‡	1		1	3	6	10
Troop Clerk	(1)§							
Liaison Agents	(2)‡							
Range Finder	(1)							
Privates, First Class, and Privates, incl.	12	2	10‡			22	44	56*
Bugler	(2)							
Cooks, Assistant	5th	(1)						
Cooks, First	4th	(1)						
Gunners, Assistant	5th		(1)		(2)	(4)		
Horseshoers	4th	(2)						
Mechanics, Chief	4th	(1)						
Mechanics	6th	(1)						
Messengers	6th	(2)§						
Messengers			(1)§		(1)	(2)		
Orderlies			(1)§		(1)	(2)		
Saddler	5th	(2)						
Miscellaneous			(9) (5‡)					
Total Enlisted	20	(4)	(11)		(26)	52	72	
Aggregate	22	(5)	(11)		(27)	54	76	
Horses, Riding	18	(6)	(11)		(27)	54	72	
Horses, Pack	2**		(5)		(10)	20	22	
Total Animals	20	(6)	(16)		(37)	74	94	
Bolos				(2)	(4)	8	8	
Machine-Gun, Heavy				(1)	(2)	4	4	
Rifles	7	(2)	(5)		(12)	24	31	
Pistols	22	(5)	(11)		(27)	54	76	
Sabers	2				1	2	4	

* The troop includes: 17 privates, first class; 39 privates.
Summary of specialist ratings: 4th class, 4; 5th class, 7; 6th class, 3.

† Carries the guidon and has charge of led horses.

‡ Liaison Officer.

§ Armed with rifle.

¶ Sergeant, second in command; corporal, file closer, is in charge of led horses of platoon.

** Five as horse leaders.

• One for picket line and panniers; one for kitchen outfit.

NOTE.—In Machine Gun Troop on foreign service add two horses draft and one spring wagon and subtract one horse riding from Troop Headquarters.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

TABLE VII—CAVALRY MACHINE-GUN SQUADRON. (Reduced Peace Strength.)

Specialist rating.	Symbol number.	SQUADRON HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT.						Three machine-gun troops.	Total machine-gun squadron.	Attached medical department.	Aggregate.
		Squadron headquarters.	Staff and orderly section.	Communications section.	TRANSPORTATION SECTION.	Squadron hqrs., and squadron hqrs. detachment.	Three troops.				
Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.....	1							1	1		1
Captains.....	2							3	3		3
Captains or Lieutenants.....	2*							2	2	2†(1‡)	4
Lieutenants.....								9	9		9
Total Commissioned.....	3							12	15	2	17
First Sergeants.....								3	3		3
Staff Sergeants, Incl.....		1						1	1		1
Squadron Sergeant-Major.....	(1)										
Sergeants, Incl.....	2			1				15	18	2†(1‡)	20
Personnel.....	(1)										
Squadron Supply Sergeant.....	(1)										
Wagon-master.....				(1)‡							
Corporals, Incl.....			1					30	31		31
Signal, wire.....			(1)								
Privates, First Class, and Privates, Incl.....		7	2	7	12	28		168	196	8(2† 3‡†)	204
Buglers.....								(6)			
Cooks, Assistant.....	5th							(3)			
Cooks, First.....	4th	(1)						(3)			
Gunners, Assistant.....	5th							(12)			
Horseshoers.....	4th			(1)‡				(6)			
Mechanics, Chief.....	4th							(3)			
Mechanics.....	6th							(3)			
Medical Dep't Technicians.....	4th								(1)		
Medical Dep't Technicians.....	6th								(3)(1‡)		
Messengers.....	6th							(6)			
Messengers.....	6th							(6)			
Motorcyclists.....	(1)										
Orderlies.....	(3)							(6)			
Saddlers.....	5th							(6)			
Scouts.....	6th	(2)									
Wagoners.....	6th		(2)	(3)	(4)						
Wagoners.....	6th		(3)	(6)							
Miscellaneous.....		(2)	(1)	(2)		(108)					
Total Enlisted.....		10	3	8	12	33	216	249	10		259
Aggregate.....		3	10	3	8	12	36	228	264	12	276
Horses, Riding.....	4	9	3			16	216	232	9		241
Horses, Pack.....		1				1	66	67			67
Horses, Draft.....			2	6	8			8			8
Mules, Riding.....			2		2			2			2
Mules, Draft.....			16	24	40			40	4		44
Total Animals.....	4	9	4	20	30	67	282	349	13		362
Wagons, Escort (Combat).....					3	3		3			3
Wagons, Escort (Ration and Baggage).....				1	3	4		4			4
Wagons, Escort (Forage and Pioneer).....				3		3		3			3
Wagons, Spring.....				1	3	4		4			4
Wagons, Medical, Four Mule.....									1		1
Motorcycle with side car.....		1				1		1			1
Bolos.....						24		24			24
Machine Guns, Heavy.....						12		12			12
Rifles.....	6	3	8	12	29	63		122			122
Pistols.....	3	10	3	8	12	36		228	264		264
Sabers.....	3	2				5		12	17		17

The Squadron Headquarters Detachment includes: 9 privates, first class; 19 privates.
 Total Squadron (Cavalry Personnel) includes: 60 privates, first class; 136 privates.
 Summary of Specialist Ratings for total Squadron (Cavalry Personnel): 4th class, 14; 5th class, 21; 6th class, 18.
 * The Squadron Staff consists of: Adjutant, Intelligence Officer, Plans and Training Officer, Supply Officer. In peace, one of the squadron staff officers combines the duties of Adjutant and Supply Officer, and one the duties of Intelligence Officer and Plans and Training Officer.
 † Mounted on horse. ‡ Mounted on mule. § Veterinary.

Editorial Comment

THE TASK OF TEACHING

THE WORLD WAR has brought home to us the necessity under which an officer lies in time of war to give the maximum of instruction in the minimum of time. In the pleasant garrison days we can count on months—many of them—in which to turn a recruit into a non-commissioned officer; but in war-time we get ten weeks in which to turn out a lieutenant. Even in peace training, while we fortunately do not have to crowd our labor under pressure, we should not cease to strive for efficiency. Also, by reason of the new plans for developing the Organized Reserves and the establishment of R. O. T. C. units in practically all colleges, we have entered upon a large field that may be characterized as “teaching duty,” as distinguished from duty with troops.

The Army profession is saturated with teaching. When he is not giving instruction, the Army officer is usually receiving it. So it is not out of place to call attention to the art of teaching, that being one of the things that, in the Army, is not taught. Every officer has to teach, at some time or other. In ante-bellum days the Regular Army was concerned almost exclusively with its own instruction, leaving the military education of the civil contingent of the war army almost entirely to the feverish, inadequate days following the outbreak of war. Now it is entrusted with the instruction of that important contingent simultaneously with its own. Our officer will today be giving instruction to his men and non-commissioned officers. Then tomorrow he will suddenly be ordered to duty as instructor of an R. O. T. C. unit at one of our educational institutions. It is all one and the same. It is teaching. And he has not been taught how to teach. He has had no normal course. The matter is not much altered with increasing years of service. These years may have taught much of the profession of arms, something of leadership. They will not have taught much of the art of teaching.

Our officers, a large proportion of them, are taking up duties in association with trained professional teachers in our finest schools. How do they “stack up”? In these early years of the entrance of military instruction into our colleges and schools on a large and nation-wide scale, the lack of efficiency of our teaching P. M. S. and T.’s *et al.* is not likely to excite much unfavorable criticism; but it will not be long before the question will come to a head, “How do they stack up?” How *can* they, without some adequate preparation?

Ability to do is not the equivalent of ability to teach how to do. A good shot is not always a good instructor of rifle marksmanship. The ability to train troops does not include the ability to train others to train troops. Many an officer who has made a fine organization has failed to give his subordinates

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any clear conception of how it is done. It is time for us to learn something about the art of teaching. To most, the art of teaching, the science of pedagogy, are unknown and unplumbed. Telling is not teaching. Reading a lecture is an anachronism in these days of printing-presses and mimeographs. Demonstration of a process does not teach its principles.

Many a man may know his subject in a practical fashion. But this is not enough. The teacher must be full to the brim with it; so that no new angle presented by some questioner, no new facet suddenly sparkling out of the fertile brain of a youngster unfettered by tradition, shall startle him. He must, moreover, command a vocabulary adequate to his subject. He must aim at accuracy of expression.

The teacher must cultivate poise and freedom from diverting eccentricities. He must study the tones of his voice, and learn to adapt tone and manner and glance of eye, all to the task of commanding attention, concentrated attention and interest.

The science of pedagogy is not a new one. We still talk about the Socratic method. Johann Friedrich Herbart was laying the foundations of the modern science a century ago. Plato, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Pestalozzi are only a few of the masters at whose knees we might acquire some knowledge of it. "The method which practical teachers of today use," to quote from one of the more modern writers on the subject, "leading, by judicious questions, the young pupil to discover his own errors." This is of universal application. Would it not be a happy method for the conduct of the terrain ride, for instance? Leading, by judicious questions! And the critique! What a relief if the umpire would, out of the wealth of his study and training and experience, lead, by judicious questions, the young embryo general to discover his own errors! It is very natural for the Army officer, more than any other class of the *genus* teacher, to abuse his position and run a one-man show. If he will be a good teacher, however, he must direct the thoughts of his hearers, not do their thinking for them. He must learn, moreover, how to make his instruction of permanent value, how to make the old thought masses apperceive the new idea, conquer and subdue it, and make it tributary to their power.

Inseparable from the art of teaching is the art of learning—the one the complement of the other. In military instruction we have to deal with developed minds, at least with minds well past the infantile stage. Nevertheless, all types are found, possessing very different degrees of teachableness. So this phase of the business cannot be ignored. One must have at command a multitude of methods and devices for holding the student's attention, and must, further than this, be able to point out to a backward student means whereby he can increase his own powers of concentration and reception. In a word, he must be able to open wide the mental processes of all the individuals of his class to receive the instruction.

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The most witless numskull will learn much from a newly fledged, inexperienced officer who may happily have learned something of the art of teaching. The best mind will become case-hardened in a section where the instructor, whatever his rank and titles, reads a lecture from which the class scribble incoherent notes.

REDUCTION MUST NOT AFFECT CAVALRY SPIRIT

THE LONG-IMPENDING REDUCTION in the Army has come, and with it the reorganization of the cavalry. Now we will have fewer active regiments and they will be composed of fewer units. The reduction—well, we must accept it as the fortune of peace. Now, the important matter is this: To what extent shall we suffer a material setback to affect our morale, our cavalry spirit, our potential capacity? These should be affected very little.

Conjure up in your mind an artisan at work in his private workshop, surrounded with a full assortment of well-nigh perfect tools of his trade, happy in his task of turning out finished products of which he is justly proud. Suppose that by some unfortunate circumstance our skilled artisan loses most of his fine stock of tools and has to give up some of the production in which he takes such a keen joy; but finds instead an opportunity to give elementary instruction in his trade to apprentices and school-boys. He has no longer a full equipment of fine tools at his command, but no one can rob him of his knowledge of his trade. And who shall say that the broadening and stimulating of his powers that will surely accompany the giving of instruction to many young men of many kinds will not more than compensate for any little loss of facility, of manual skill, which the habitual use of his former gear once developed?

The Army officer, and our trained non-commissioned officer as well, is in a similar position. Our stock of fine instruments is diminished; but, on the other hand, our opportunity to give scope to our powers of instruction, organization, and administration is enormously increased. Where formerly we had only the Regular Army as our workshop, now we can go as far as we will into the undeveloped and unlimited field of the to-be-organized reserves.

This high task will tax our powers and our professional knowledge and ability to the full. Only for him who is too short of vision to see the newly opened avenues of expansion is there any danger of loss of spirit and enthusiasm as a result of the present reduction of the active army.

A CAVALRY ARMY

OUR POOR mutilated organizations are not very impressive. Here is a captain at drill with his little corporal's guard of a troop. It looks so pitifully small that a combat exercise would be ridiculous. He runs through a patrol problem and "calls it a day." It will be better presently. We are reducing the number of our organizations and making the few remaining active units of a

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working strength; but the weakening of our arm is depressing, and one may easily drift into a frame of mind that can conceive of the cavalry as good for nothing after all but minor operations, reconnaissance and escort. Let us not be fooled in this. Our cavalry is weak because Congress has so ordered. But Congress cannot enact military principles. Even at this unpropitious moment, there is astir a promise of a great future for the mounted arm. While yet on the eve of the world's greatest conflict, which is painted in the minds of most Americans as quite exclusively a history of long and rigorous trench war, siege operations, in which the splendid record of the cavalry was lost sight of in the welter of blood that was shed for so long on the Hindenburg line—even while still under the stultifying influence of the war of the trenches, the military mind is opening to the immense possibilities that lie ahead of the cavalry.

None of the great leaders of the World War have found in its experiences any grounds for attributing a secondary importance to the cavalry. I believe Balek has come forth with a criticism of Field Marshal Haig's encomium on the British Cavalry of 1918, but it is probably more in the spirit of a beaten opponent's retort to a successful commander's claims than in the usual judicious vein of that respected authority. Regimental officers who served for two or three years in the trenches with never a glimpse of a cavalryman might conceive that cavalry's day is past, but none of the leaders of larger units have fallen into this error.

Upon them the lessons drawn from the war, particularly from the operations of the last year of the war, were indelibly impressed. Those lessons are with time getting expounded. The allied cavalry was not used in masses. The cavalry corps and divisions, even brigades, were dismembered. No one would dream of using infantry in this manner. An infantry division, united with its sister divisions into a powerful group, goes in with all its complement of artillery, light and heavy, its air service, its tanks. The cavalry was sent in by handfuls.

The efficacy of modern cavalry lies in its great capacity for maneuver and the possibility of transporting great fire power rapidly over all kinds of country. Deprived of its artillery, of the assistance of tanks and air craft, robbed of higher direction by a tragic dismemberment on the eve of conflict, lacking its signal service, the cavalry was thrown in against the tide of exulting, victorious Germans. No infantry would have been so sacrificed.

It is not in point to seek to attach blame for this circumstance, and it is interesting to note that—too late—in April or May, 1918, a note from General Headquarters called to the attention of the armies that it was to their interest to refrain from breaking up the large cavalry units.

The Germans, with their customary thoroughness of preparation, had their cavalry corps—four of them—ready organized at the outbreak of hostilities. Other nations have habitually formed their cavalry masses after the necessity for them was felt. The French quickly organized the corps of Sordet, Conneau,

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and Abonneau in 1914 and employed them to infinite advantage, but by 1918 the principle that cavalry must be employed in masses to get big results was again forgotten. Except for German forehandedness, it seems to take the actual experience of warfare to drive home this fact. Strange, for in the case of no other arm is such an error permitted to vitiate its power!

Napoleon, toward the end of his campaigns, created powerful organizations of maneuver which took the name of cavalry corps. The Army of the Potomac did not form its cavalry into a corps until the spring of 1863. Then at once, with the battle of Brandy Station, it entered upon a history of successive victories. Thereafter to the end of the war the cavalry was employed in divisions and corps. In the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese, finally, in the course of the battle of Mukden found it necessary to constitute a cavalry corps to extend their turning movement so as to cut off the Russian retreat. Allenby's Desert Mounted Corps, that did such splendid work in Palestine, was a cavalry corps, comprising the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions, the Australian Mounted Division, and the Anzac Mounted Division, each division being composed of nine regiments of cavalry with divisional troops. Finally, in the Russian successes against the Poles, we see as the foremost instrument Budenny's *Cavalry Army* of four cavalry divisions, with a complement of artillery and auxiliary troops.

The present-day military student is considering cavalry in terms of cavalry masses. Bernhardt in his latest writings comes out strongly in favor of cavalry masses. He would even sacrifice mobility somewhat in favor of strength. In his belief, there is no doubt that a well-organized, well-handled, independent force of cavalry will obtain great successes of much strategic importance. But it must have its complementary services, to be independent. He recommends, in the way of artillery, a battery for each brigade, and, of course, no end of machine-guns and automatic rifles. These same views are being pronounced, moreover, by the foremost leaders of French military thought.

In these days of the army's eclipse (which will not last for long, there is reason to hope) and we have for a period to conduct our training with fragments of troops, for which, in their present strength, combat is scarcely to be thought of, we must keep alive the sense of true cavalry values. The cavalry is destined to a splendid future of glorious achievement. We must not permit a transitory predominance of gasoline and technical novelties to obscure that truth. But if we believe we are good for nothing but remount depots and reconnaissance, Heaven will never send us any higher task.

NOTICE

Annual Meeting of the United States Cavalry Association

The annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., on Monday, January 16, 1922.

Amendment of the constitution of the Association has been duly proposed, and will be voted upon at this meeting. Copies of the proposed amendment will be distributed to members for consideration in advance of the meeting.

The election of officers, and of members of the Executive Council, will take place at this meeting.

All members of the Association who are not certain to be present in person are urgently requested to execute and forward to the Secretary a proxy, form for which will be found below.

PROXY

I hereby constitute and appoint the Secretary of the United States Cavalry Association, or _____, my proxy, for me and in my name and behalf, to vote at any election for officers and members of the Executive Council of the United States Cavalry Association upon any and all proposed amendments to the constitution of the said Association, and upon any and all other matters which may properly come before the annual meeting of the United States Cavalry Association in January, 1922, or any adjourned meeting thereof.

Topics of the Day

REORGANIZATION OF THE CAVALRY

THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, with headquarters at Fort Bliss, Texas, is composed of Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Signal Troop, Ordnance and Veterinary Companies (the last three to be organized later); 1st Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters and Headquarters Troop at Douglas, Arizona; 1st Cavalry, at the same station; 10th Cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; 1st M. G. Squadron, at Douglas; 2d Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters and Headquarters Troop at Fort Bliss, Texas; 7th Cavalry and 8th Cavalry and 2d M. G. Squadron, at the same station; 1st Field Artillery Battalion (Horse), formerly the 82d Field Artillery, the 8th Engineer Battalion (mounted), and Ambulance Company No. 43, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

The 15th, 16th, and 17th Regiments become inactive. Headquarters troops of all regiments remain Headquarters troops of their regiments. Supply troops become service troops. Headquarters of all 3d Squadrons are demobilized. Troops A, B, and C, constituting the 1st Squadron, and E, F, and G, constituting the 2d Squadron, continue present organizations, except that, in the 3d Cavalry, Troops I, K, and L become Troops E, F, and G, and Troops E, F, and G are demobilized or otherwise disposed of. Other troops are reorganized or demobilized as follows:

Old designation.	New designation.
Troop D, 1st Cav.....	Sq. Hq. Det., 1st M. G. Sqdn.
Troop H, 1st Cav.....	Hq. Troop, 1st Cav. Brigade.
Troops I and K, 1st Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 1.
Troops L and M, 1st Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 1st Cav.....	Troop A, 1st M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D and H, 2d Cav.....	Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 2d Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 7.
Troop L, 2d Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 7.
Troop M, 2d Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 7.
M. G. Troop, 2d Cav.....	M. G. Troop No. 1.
Troop D, 3d Cav., inactive as.....	Troop B, 3d M. G. Sqdn.
Troop E, 3d Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 1.
Troop F, 3d Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 2.
Troop G, 3d Cav.....	Demobilized.
Troop H, 3d Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 1.
Troop M, 3d Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 3.
M. G. Troop, 3d Cav., inactive as.....	Troop A, 3d M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 4th Cav., inactive as.....	Hq. Troop, 2d Cav. Div.
Troop H, 4th Cav.....	Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 4th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 2.
Troop L, 4th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 2.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Old designation.	New designation.
Troop M, 4th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 4th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop C, 6th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D and H, 5th Cav., inactive as.....	Hq. Troops 3d and 4th Cav. Brig., resp.
Troops I and K, 5th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 3.
Troop L, 5th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 3.
Troop M, 5th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., 3d M. G. Sqdn.
M. G. Troop, 5th Cav.....	Troop C, 1st M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 6th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop B, 6th M. G. Sqdn.
Troop H, 6th Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 5.
Troops I and K, 6th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 4.
Troop L, 6th Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 4.
Troop M, 6th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 4.
M. G. Troop, 6th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop A, 6th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D and H, 7th Cav.....	Hq. Troops 1st and 2d Cav. Brig., resp.
Troops I and K, 7th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 5.
Troop L, 7th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 5.
Troop M, 7th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 7th Cav.....	Troop A, 2d M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 8th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop C, 3d M. G. Sqdn.
Troop H, 8th Cav.....	Sq. Hq. 2d M. G. Sqdn.
Troops I, K, L, M, 8th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 8th Cav.....	Troop B, 2d M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L, M, 9th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 9th Cav.....	M. G. Troop No. 2.
Troops D, H, I, K, L, M, and M. G., 10th Cav.	Demobilized.
Troops D and H, 11th Cav.....	Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 11th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 9.
Troop L, 11th Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 9.
Troop M, 11th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 9.
M. G. Troop, 11th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop A, 4th M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 12th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., 6th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops H, I, K, L, M, 12th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 12th Cav.....	Troop B, 1st M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 13th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 8.
Troops H, I, K, L, M, 13th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 13th Cav.....	Troop C, 2d M. G. Sqdn.
Troop D, 14th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., 4th M. G. Sqdn.
Troop H, 14th Cav.....	Demobilized.
Troops I and K, 14th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 6.
Troop L, 14th Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 6.
Troop M, 14th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 6.
M. G. Troop, 14th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop C, 4th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L, M, 15th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 15th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop B, 4th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D and H, 16th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops A and C, 5th M. G. Sqdn., resp.
Troops I and K, 16th Cav., inactive as.....	Troops I and K, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 8.
Troop L, 16th Cav.....	Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 8.
Troop M, 16th Cav., inactive as.....	Sq. Hq. Det., 5th M. G. Sqdn.
M. G. Troop, 16th Cav., inactive as.....	Troop B, 5th M. G. Sqdn.
Troops D, H, I, K, L, M, 17th Cav.....	Demobilized.
M. G. Troop, 17th Cav., inactive as.....	M. G. Troop No. 3.

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The following organizations change stations as indicated, by marching:

Organization.	From—	To—
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 7.....	Fort Riley.....	Fort Snelling.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 2.....	Fort Ethan Allen....	Camp Dix.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 3.....	Fort Myer.....	Camp Meade.
Troop C, 1st M. G. Sqdn.....	Marfa, Texas.....	Douglas, Arizona.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 5.....	Fort Oglethorpe.....	Camp Knox.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 9.....	Presidio of Monterey	Presidio of San Fran-
		cisco.
Troop B, 1st M. G. Sqdn.....	Del Rio, Texas.....	Douglas, Arizona.
Troop C, 2d M. G. Sqdn.....	Fort Clark.....	Fort Bliss.
Troop L, Tr. Center Sqdn. No. 6.....	Fort Des Moines....	Fort Sheridan.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 47, 67th Congress, H. R. 6611, approved August 9, 1921, establishing the Veterans' Bureau, is very important legislation to all those who have been discharged from the service and to all officers and enlisted men now in the service as well.

The act very clearly outlines the Government's liability to those discharged from and those still in the service, and has provided very liberal insurance reinstatement privileges to those whose disability is the result of an injury or disease or of an aggravation thereof, suffered or contracted in the active military or naval service during the World War, and in certain instances provides for the taking care of worthy claims for insurance benefits. In fact, the legislation is generally accepted as evidence of a desire to give the soldier and sailor his just due. But there is one portion of this bill that it seems should be brought to the attention of all those now in the service; that is Section 22, by which a new section is added to Article III of the War Risk Insurance Act, known as Section 315, which is as follows:

"That no person admitted into the military or naval forces of the United States after six months from the passage of this amendatory act shall be entitled to the compensation or any other benefits or privileges provided under the provisions of Article III of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended."

The result of this is that any man entering the service after February 9, 1922, shall not be entitled to compensation or any other benefits or privileges provided under the provisions of Article III. He will, however, be entitled to privileges of insurance under Article IV of the War Risk Insurance Act. All of those who are now midshipmen at the Naval Academy and will graduate and be commissioned next year and all of those who will graduate from West Point next year are eliminated from the benefits of compensation. (See above: Compensation for Dependents.)

In view of the fact that the War Risk Insurance Act repealed the Pension Law (Section 321, Article III, Public Document No. 90, 65th Congress, H. R. 5723), so far as it related to those then in the service or those who entered the

TOPICS OF THE DAY

service subsequently to the passage of the act, those who are now eliminated by this provision are without any guarantee that the Government will compensate them for loss due to disability, or their beneficiaries for loss on account of death.

COMPENSATION FOR DEPENDENTS

IT IS BELIEVED that it is not generally understood throughout the service what benefits the dependents of an officer or enlisted man are entitled to in the event of his death or disability incident to the service.

The benefits listed below are included in the compensation clauses of the War Risk Insurance Act, and are separate from the six months' pay to which the widow of an officer is entitled and separate from any War Risk Insurance benefits she may be entitled to through a War Risk Insurance contract. They take the place of any pension which formerly might have been obtained through operation of the Pension Bureau.

In the event of death of an officer or enlisted man caused by injury or disease contracted in line of duty, not the result of his own willful misconduct, the dependents are entitled to monthly compensation as follows:

Widow	\$25 00
Widow and one minor child.....	35 00
Widow and two minor children.....	42 50
For each additional minor child up to two.....	5 00
If no widow is left:	
For one minor child.....	20 00
For two minor children.....	30 00
For three minor children.....	40 00
For each additional child up to two.....	5 00
Dependent father or mother.....	20 00
Dependent father and mother.....	30 00

A widow is entitled to payment of the benefit until death or remarriage. A dependent child is entitled to payment of the benefit until the age of 18 years or during certain incapacities.

The dependents of an officer or enlisted man deceased in line of duty are entitled to \$100.00 reimbursement of funeral expenses. This has been ruled inapplicable in the case of death of a retired officer; but a test case is now in preparation which it is hoped will result in a ruling favorable to retired officers.

If an officer or enlisted man is totally disabled in line of duty, he is entitled to compensation as follows:

For self alone.....	\$30 00
For self and wife.....	45 00
For self and wife and one child.....	55 00
For self and wife and two children.....	65 00
For self and wife and 3 or more children.....	75 00

The above in addition to retired pay.

In case of total disability also, if services of a nurse be required, \$20.00 may be paid per month for such purpose.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

THE NEW CAVALRY OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL OF THE REGULAR ARMY

THIRTY-FIVE vacancies, out of 2,585, were allotted to the cavalry to be filled by examination April 25, 1921. Nine hundred and ninety-two applicants were examined, of whom 208 qualified for appointment. Of these, 14 were from the group of 63 that expressed a first choice for the cavalry branch. Nine were appointed in the cavalry. The small Military Academy graduating class contributed two additions to the cavalry officer personnel.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAVALRY OFFICER PERSONNEL AUGUST 20, 1921

COLONELS, 116; lieutenant-colonels, 120; majors, 248; captains, 508; 1st lieutenants, 233; 2d lieutenants, 9; total, 1,234. Of these, 123 are serving in other branches, 228 are on the Detached Officers' List, and 876 are charged to their own branch, the authorized strength being 951.

Of the 876 cavalry officers charged to the cavalry branch, 22 are on duty at the General Service schools, 30 are on miscellaneous duty, 12 are on duty in the office of the Chief of Cavalry, 77 are on duty at the special schools (including cavalry school), and 735 are on duty with organizations.

ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

THERE WERE serving on the Mexican border August 1, 1921, 337 officers and 4,468 enlisted men of cavalry out of a total of 760 officers and 11,713 enlisted men of all branches, combat and staff. The largest cavalry garrison is at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. On the date given above it numbered 85 officers and 971 enlisted men. In addition it should be remarked that the 1st Cavalry Division's Field Artillery Battalion, numbering 35 officers and 274 men, are also stationed here.

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF CAVALRY ENLISTED PERSONNEL

FOREIGN garrisons, 713; Expeditionary forces, 8,465; training centers, 621; school detachments and troops, 1,369; overhead, 16; total, 11,184.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION ATHLETIC AND SHOOTING MEETS

AT THE Interallied Small Arms Competition at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 18-20, the American team score was 10,353; the Belgian, 8,729; the British, 7,586; the French, 7,148. American Rifle and Pistol and Automatic teams won first place, while the American Machine-Gun Team won second place. Individuals

TOPICS OF THE DAY

from the American team won the first six places in the Rifle, Pistol, and Automatic Machine Rifle competitions.

On July 25, 26, and 27 the big Armies of Occupation Championships meet was held at Coblenz, on the fields and tracks built by the U. S. Army and the Y. M. C. A. The athletes of the American Forces in Germany won the meet by a total score of 200 points. The French total was 106; the British, 58; the Belgian, 38. The British team was weak, owing to depletion in its ranks of athletes consequent upon the dispatch of re-enforcements to Silesia. The French had a stronger team than in the previous meet at Mayence. Fourteen records were smashed during the meet. The American organizers of the show, say their British rivals, displayed all the good qualities that could be desired in carrying out the arrangements, and the British competitors, at all events, will not cease talking of the excellence of this entertainment for a long time to come.

CAVALRY SUCCESS IN THE EIGHTH CORPS AREA RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITION

IN THIS competition, held in July, the 10th Cavalry team won the Pistol Championship, the 15th Field Artillery and 16th Cavalry taking second and third places. In the rifle competition the 10th Cavalry took third place, this competition being won by the 23d Infantry, with the 9th Infantry in second place.

RESIGNATIONS

RESIGNATIONS of Regular Officers are getting back to a normal level. Having reached a peak of over 300 a month in August and September of 1919, they have declined in number steadily since that time, until the monthly totals can be expressed by one digit.

The Cavalry Officers' Reserve Corps numbered 859 on August 1, 1921. Of them a comparatively small number—a score or so—are due to be dropped from the rolls, as all touch with them seems to be lost.

CAVALRY STRENGTH AT STATIONS ON THE BORDER

Station.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Station.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Fort Apache.....	3	34	Camp McAllen.....	8	165
Camp John H. Beacon....	3	46	Camp Marfa.....	45	759
Fort Bliss.....	85	971	Camp Mercedes.....	8	163
Fort Brown.....	19	331	Camp Robert E. L. Michle..	34	457
Fort Clark.....	32	374	Fort Ringold.....	8	86
Douglas	48	350	San Diego Barracks.....	..	1
Camp Lawrence J. Hearn..	3	43			
Fort Huachuca.....	41	688		337	4,468

Figures as of August 1, 1921.

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

THE CAVALRY-ENGINEER RIFLE COMPETITIONS

THERE were assembled at Fort Bliss, Texas, in July, 25 regimental or separate battalion teams from all the Cavalry and Engineer units within the continental limits of the United States, for the purpose of trying out for positions on the United States Cavalry-Engineer Rifle Team. Incidental to these try-outs, competitions between the teams and individuals were conducted with the purpose of making the effort of all keener and more enthusiastic. Through the loyal support of practically all cavalry and engineer officers, a fund was accumulated to provide a suitable number of handsome medals and trophy cups. In addition to these, Major-General W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, donated The Holbrook Trophy Cup for the highest individual aggregate score made by a cavalryman, and the officers and enlisted men of Fort Bliss, Texas, contributed a cup to be awarded to the competitor making the highest score at a thousand yards.

The medals and trophies, with the exception of the Fort Bliss Cup, which, unfortunately, was not photographed with the rest, are illustrated in this number of the CAVALRY JOURNAL. The U. S. Cavalry-Engineer Regimental Championship and the U. S. Cavalry Regimental Team Championship were won by the 7th Cavalry. The U. S. Cavalry-Engineer Individual Championship and the U. S. Cavalry Individual Championships were won by Warrant Officer Michael Fody, 13th Cavalry, with Sergeant Jens Jensen, 16th Cavalry, and Major I. S. Martin, 2d Cavalry, taking second and third places respectively. Warrant Officer Fody was also awarded the Holbrook Trophy, with Sergeant Jensen and Captain A. H. Norton, 7th Cavalry, taking second and third places in this championship.

These trophies will be competed for each year.

Upon the termination of the competitions at Fort Bliss the successful competitors to the number of 28 proceeded to Camp Perry, where the work in preparation for the national matches has been in progress. Those matches started September 15. At the time this issue went to press the team had not been selected.

On the third time over the course Warrant Officer Fody led, with a total of 340 out of a possible 50 each at 200 yards s. f., 200 yards r. f., 300 r. f., and 100 each at 600 yards s. f., and 1,000 yards s. f. Sergeant Butler, Sergeant H. L. Adams, Major Sturdevant, Sergeant White, Captain Norton, Captain Ross, Sergeant Lafever, Captain Lambert, and Lieutenant Nettleton held the next nine places in that day's firing. The team as finally selected will consist of ten men.

HIGH RECORDS

A SELF-CONGRATULATORY note appeared recently in the *Army and Navy Journal*. Item: Company I, 9th Infantry, qualified 80.43 per cent of its members. That may sound big to the "doughs." Headquarters Troop, 10th Cavalry, reports 87.8 per cent qualified.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A NEW MACHINE-GUN JAM

BY

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, Captain, Eleventh Cavalry

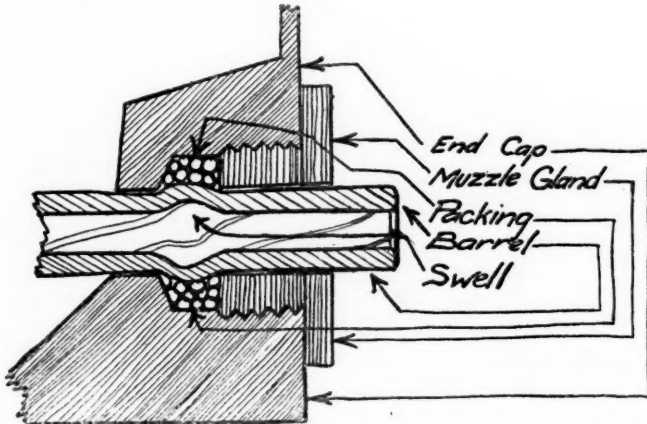
THE FOLLOWING is the report of a machine-gun jam that I believe has never before been encountered:

OCCURRENCE

In record firing at a thousand inches, a heavy Browning jammed in the second position, with the bolt handle a quarter of an inch in rear of the first position. All efforts to move the handle to the rear, even by resort to a reasonable amount of force, failed.

IMMEDIATE ACTION FOLLOWED

The back plate was accordingly removed by forcing the driving spring rod forward and holding it in that position with a combination tool. To remove the plate, it was found necessary to loosen the adjusting screw to such an extent



as to allow the buffer plate to clear the driving-spring rod, and then to insert a knife blade between the back plate and the top plate to hold the driving-spring rod forward. The bolt was then removed. All attempts to press the barrel to the rear then failed, and no other resort could be had than to place a block on the muzzle, and to tap the latter with a hammer. The trigger pin was held in the usual way while this was being done.

It required a considerable number of heavy blows on the muzzle before the barrel could be moved to the rear, and then the latter gave but a small distance to each blow.

OBSERVATIONS

When the barrel was removed, there was seen to be a marked swell a short distance from the muzzle, in exactly the place where the front packing would

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come were the barrel fully forward. On examining the target, I found that one bullet had tumbled.

The accompanying drawing will show what had taken place. This drawing is of necessity exaggerated.

CAUSE

Judging from the tumbled bullet in the target, the second shot prior to the jam had left a bullet exactly in the muzzle, and the next shot had caused the swelling. Naturally, the bulge was greatest at the point of least resistance—i. e., the front packing. This acute swelling could not pass to the rear through the bearing in the end cap; hence the jam.

EFFECT ON GUN

It is not known exactly how much damage was done by forcing the swelling through the end cap. With a new barrel, the gun has continued to fire accurately, as the true bearing of the muzzle is in the muzzle gland. There can have been no damage done to the latter. There is not an increased amount of leakage at the muzzle. I do not think that such use of force was a mistake, and believe that it was the only way to reduce the jam, and that the same course would have had to be followed at the arsenal.

**TABLE OF ALLOTMENTS UNDER BASIC PLAN FOR SIX FIELD ARMIES
AND THE G. H. Q. RESERVE**

Units.	Taken by Regular Army.	Taken by National Guard.									Allocation of Organized Reserve for second three field armies.						
		Corps areas.									Corps areas.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cavalry Divs.:																	
Cav. Div. Hdqrs....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cav. Brig. Hdqrs...	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	
Cav. Regts.	14	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	6	4	2	4	4	4	
M. G. Sqdns.....	4	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	
F. A. Btns. (Horse)	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eng. Btns.	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ambulance Cos.	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Div. Trains	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Div. Tr.:																	
Div. Hdq. Troops...	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Div. Sig. Troops....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Veterinary Cos.	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ordnance Cos.	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1

No cavalry allotted to the Organized Reserve in 1st, 8th, and 9th Corps Areas.

New Books Reviewed

The Book Department of the U. S. Cavalry Association can furnish any of the new books reviewed or referred to in this department, and will give prompt attention to any orders submitted by the readers of the Journal.

ALLENBY'S FINAL TRIUMPH. By W. T. Massey, official correspondent of the London newspapers with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York. (Price, \$8.00 net.)

This book was very evidently written for those who participated in the campaigns of Marshal Allenby's forces. Its multiplicity of minor details obscures in places the main ideas and makes it difficult to follow.

It is worthy of study, however, for it brings out very clearly the necessity for cavalry in certain terrains and the very vital part that supply plays in all operations; for in such countries the difficulties of supply are most evident. This book is a narrative of the final operations only of the Palestine campaigns after the capture of Jerusalem.

No better characterization can be given of the part cavalry took in this campaign than that which is given in the author's own words:

"No engine has yet been devised which could capture more than 400 miles of country in six weeks—the feat which General Allenby's cavalry accomplished. Only a cavalry force could have done it; and though infantry, after smashing the whole of the Turkish line, could have kept the enemy on the move, they could not have captured the three Turkish armies, even if they had had the support of many squadrons of armoured cars and tanks. It was General Allenby's cavalry that was responsible for the complete overthrow of the Turk. . . .

"Nothing but the splendid mobility of the cavalry could have closed all the roads by which the enemy might have escaped; and, while it is equally true that without the infantry and artillery the cavalry could not have gained a passage through the entrenched line, the big results of the last months of the campaign were obtained by mounted troops. They accomplished in six weeks what the infantry would have taken at least a year, and perhaps two years, to do. . . .

"Three Turkish armies were wholly destroyed by the cavalry passing round the flank to their rear and sitting astride every road the enemy could take to the north. No reinforcements could replace them; no new armies, if they had been available, could, in the existing state of the Turkish communications, have prevented our cavalry getting to Damascus and Aleppo and holding the ground they won. The two hours' work of the infantry on the morning of the attack was all that was required to enable the mounted men to finish the war with Turkey." . . .

HARRY L. HODGES,
Major, General Staff.

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COURTS-MARTIAL PROCEDURE. U. S. Infantry Association. (Price, \$1.50 net.)

I have reviewed the book, "Courts-Martial Procedure," put out by the Infantry Association, and, as indicated in the preface of the book, it seems to me to be little more than a publication of excerpts from the Manual for Courts-Martial. I think the book will prove of assistance to the lazy officer rather than to the busy officer. My experience has been that busy officers are usually of a type who find time to acquaint themselves with the requirements of War Department publications. The Manual for Courts-Martial was, in my mind, made as short and concise as was consistent with a proper presentation of the law in its application to persons subject to military law. If the book is intended as supplemental to the Manual for Courts-Martial, it falls short of the aim, because it is largely a compilation of excerpts from the Manual and is not, in fact, supplemental. The book may serve a useful purpose to officers who desire only to skim over a subject which they should understand thoroughly, and this is a dangerous course for any officer to take.

JOS. I. McMULLEN,
Major, J. A.

OUR RIFLES, 1800 TO 1920. By Charles Winthrop Sawyer. The Cornhill Company, Boston, Mass. (Price, \$4.50 net.)

The purpose of this publication is to reawaken the former American sentiment for arms. Officers and men in service can find in this book a vast amount of interesting historical matter concerning our rifles that is not printed elsewhere. The contents are subdivided into chapters as follows: Flint Lock; Cap Lock; Metallic Cartridge; Our Military Rifles, from first to last; Rifles Used Against Us; Rifled Carbines; Carbines Used Against Us; Present Manufacturers; The Interested Rifleman; Making Rifles the Modern Way; Forward, March; Directory; Past and Present. There are 52 excellent plates, showing practically all the different makes of rifles, and many other diagrams and plates on various subjects. The author is peculiarly well qualified to deal with this subject, and any one interested in "Our Rifles" will be glad to possess this attractive work.

HOMER M. GRONINGER,
Major, Cavalry.

AS TO MILITARY TRAINING. Arranged by Major John F. Wall, U. S. Cavalry. George Banta Publishing Co. (Price, \$2.50 net.)

The remarkable thing about this little volume is the author's candid disavowal of the charge of having created anything new. "Arranged by" saves the reviewer a heap of trouble. As to the arrangement, it is probable that, in view of the expansion of the Army to include the Organized Reserves, there is need for a compilation of elementary information and instruction which will meet the average demands of the military tyro; and here it is. Here the young Reserve Officer, if he hasn't already learned such things in his R. O. T. C. unit, may be instructed how to manage his saber, how to address his superior officers, conduct the target practice of his troop, and play polo. The book is remarkably replete with useful things. For example: a full list of horseshoer's tools, illustrated; Colonel Henry's "Methods of the Mounted Service School applied to the Enlisted Man and the Service Mount," taken over entire; a brief survey of our military history. That the book is up to date, up to the minute, is assured by the fact that the new cavalry organization which is just going into effect is

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

the one given. As might be expected from the labors of a mounted officer, this compilation is particularly useful to officers of the mounted services, and might indeed be recommended as a sort of *vade mecum* for the field use of officers of experience.

THE SQUADROON. By Ardern Beaman (pseudonym). John Lane Co., New York and London, 1920. Price, \$2.50 net.

Would you live with the British Cavalry, learn at first hand how they relieved in the trenches, how they cared for their lean nags in billets, how they "stood by" for the gap which was always going to be made, and how, in the dreadful days of March, 1918, they laid down the thin and ever-thinner barrier of men against the onrush of the victorious Hun and stopped him? Get "The Squadron" and live with that brave handful of fellows whom the author—their "padre"—has pictured so vividly, so humanly. This is no treatise on tactics, but it is a splendid story of the cavalry and what they did to help win the war. You will come to love the "Skipper" and "Jimmie" and the rest of the rugged crew of this Hussar Squadron.

SOME BOOKS OF INTEREST TO CAVALRYMEN

MENTION is made here of several notable books which it has not been practicable to review for this issue of the *CAVALRY JOURNAL*, but which should be called to the attention of every cavalryman.

The first of these is *The Desert Mounted Corps: an account of the cavalry operations in Palestine and Syria, 1917-1918*, by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. M. Preston. London. Price \$4.50 (net). The title is sufficiently descriptive of the contents, which, judging from a most complimentary review in *The Spectator* of August 13, forms a valuable contribution to cavalry literature, besides being very interesting and readable.

The next most significant publication from a cavalryman's standpoint is *Die Deutsche Kavallerie in Belgien und Frankreich, 1914*, by M. von Poseck, Lieutenant-General and Inspector of Cavalry. Berlin, 1921. This is a very instructive, illuminating, and highly authoritative work, but unfortunately does not exist in an English edition.

If Japan and America Fight, by Kojiro Sato, Lieutenant-General, Japanese Army, translated and published in Tokyo a few months ago, will, of course, be read with considerable interest by members of the service. The writer has a poor opinion of the moral force to be expected of an American army in comparison to that inherent in the Japanese. The price (subject to some variation) is \$4.00.

One of the finest pieces of book-making we have seen in some time is General Charles G. Dawes' *A Journal of the Great War*. Two volumes. Houghton & Mifflin Co., Price, \$10.00 (net). This work, replete with photographs of most of the big leaders of the late conflict who were in any way connected with the American participation in the World War, comprises the richly interpretive day-by-day commentary of Dawes upon the tremendous events which he, close to the Commander-in-Chief, responsible himself to a high degree for much of our activity, was surely in an exceptional position to study. This beautiful work will be a useful and ornamental addition to any man's library.

Colonel V. A. Caldwell, retired, has published an original little brochure on *Elementary Tactical Science*. George Banta Publishing Co. Price, 50 cents.

National Guard Hand-book for Company Commanders, by John A. Bechtel—Press of Caustic-Claffin Co., Cambridge, Mass., \$2.00—is a compilation

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of regulations, forms, instructions, etc., arranged especially for the use of the National Guard.

Let 'er Buck, by Charles Wellington Furlong. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$2.25 (net). This book, a story of the passing of the old West by one who has been himself a famous buckaroo, tells in a lively way the vigorous story of that wide, wild West that most cavalymen know from personal contact. It is profusely illustrated.

The Management of Men, by Colonel Edward L. Munson. Henry Holt & Co. Price \$5.00 (net). This valuable and exhaustive study would be a source of inspiration and help to every officer. Among its chapters may be mentioned one on the "Elements of Leadership," and others on "Training," "The Recruit," "Personnel Problems," "Rewards and Punishments." This is, for the military man, largely an untrodden field, and it can be safely predicted that Colonel Munson's book will have a wide and continuing distribution.

PERIODICALS

Revista Militar (Argentine Republic), May, 1921.

The leading article by Lieutenant-General Fortmüller, retired, is entitled "Commentaries on the instructions for the organization and service of the divisional staff in campaign."

Journal of the United Service Institution of India, January, 1921.

Contains an excellent prize essay on the subject of the "Army Officers' School System," by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Keen, D. S. O. Part II of "The Mutiny Day by Day" comprises the edited letters of General Sir Archdale Wilson to his wife, narrating the events of the protracted siege of Delhi in 1857. These letters are very human and vastly interesting. Major-General Sir John Moore has an article on "The Disposal of Animals Wasted by War." By the same author, who is Director of Veterinary Services in India, is an exhaustive study of "The Merits and Demerits of the Various Breeds of Animals Used in War." In view of the fact that our cavalry may be accompanied on some future campaign by mountain artillery, the article on the "Mountain Artillery in Waziristan, 1919-1920," should have some interest for our cavalry officers.

Journal of the United Service Institution of India, April, 1921.

Gives the splendid war record of "Variety," a polo pony. Lieutenant-General F. H. Tyrrell reviews the historical background of the Adriatic question. Among other articles in this number are: "Tactical Use of Lewis Guns" and "The Mutiny Day by Day."

The Cavalry Journal (British), July, 1921.

The contribution in this number to the continuing account of the Operations of the Mounted Troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force is from the pen of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Browne and comprises a narrative of the two attacks on Gaza. In these attacks the mounted troops played a predominant part, and from the point of view of tactics, conduct of approach marches and retreat, this account forms an excellent study.

Other notable articles are: "The Co-operation of Armoured Cars with Cavalry," by Major A. J. Clifton; "Swordmanship," "Training in the Use of

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

the Bayonet," "Observations by an Elephant Hunter," and "The Machine-Gun Corps (Cavalry) in the Great German Offensive of March, 1918." This account brings forcibly to attention the costly (though natural) error made by the British in using the cavalry and machine-gun squadrons separated by great distance from their horses.

A short study of the employment of Hotchkiss guns in the cavalry, by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. D. Strettel, is quite applicable to our own service. The advantages and disadvantages of combining the automatic guns into a troop and of assigning them to the cavalry troops are succinctly stated. Colonel C. D. Miller gives an interesting analysis of the two international polo games played in June.

Revue Militaire Générale, May-June, 1921.

The following articles are the principal contributions to this number:

"Study of the System of Military Intelligence under Napoleon." The writer points out that, contrary to popular conception, the cavalry of that day did little in the way of reconnaissance; that it was Von Moltke who first used cavalry extensively in reconnaissance against a singularly inactive enemy. This point is only incidental to a study of considerable length which goes exhaustively into its subject.

"Comparative Study of the Tactics of Infantry Fire Before and After the War of 1914-1918," by Captain Laffargue.

"The Great German Offensive," by Commandante de Cossé Brissac. This is a remarkably interesting narrative of the desperate effort to stop up the gap against the German drive which drove a wedge between the French and British armies in the Montdidier region in March, 1918. The writer, who acted as liaison officer between the French and British, was in singularly fortunate position to see with his own eyes this heroic intervention of French dismounted cavalry, cyclists, and finally French divisions. The account consists of extracts from his journal.

Evolution of field fortification during the course of the last war.

An article on the war regulation of the railroads.

Chronicle of the Swiss Army during the war.

Revue Militaire Generale, July, 1921.

This number contains a very complete account of the operations of the 2d Cavalry Corps in Flanders from April 9 to May 3, 1918.

Infantry Journal, August, 1921.

Major-General William H. Carter's essay on "Selection of Military Leaders" is an interesting review of the harmful political selection of our officers in the wars of the past.

A review of the Meuse-Argonne operation, starting in this number and embracing the operations of the first four days with the enforced breathing spell prior to the resumption of the attack on October 4, written by the Chief of Staff of the 16th German Army Corps, presents this important battle from the opponent's viewpoint. It can hardly be said to throw much additional light onto that already well-studied offensive. The article is accompanied by an excellent folder-map.

An interesting contribution to this number is the "History of the World Revolution," text of a lecture by Mrs. Arthur Webster before the British Royal

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Artillery Institution, at Woolwich, England. It sketches the course of revolutionary movements from the first French Revolution.

Revue de Cavalerie, May-June, 1921.

The final instalment of *La Cavalerie d'Hier et Demain* deals principally with the employment of large units, of cavalry divisions and corps, and also calls attention to the necessity of making large use of the other supporting arms—artillery, tanks, aircraft, etc. Hark to the concluding words of this important series of articles: "Thus the cavalry, transformed into an organ of rapid transport of fire-power ever and ever more tremendous, tends to become again the arm *par excellence* of offensive and of the decision, because it reunites anew to its profit the very conditions of success in war—mobility, maneuver, power and offensive ardor. Is it not demonstrated that the continual progress of armament, far from diminishing the future rôle of cavalry in battle, augments appreciably its field of action?"

In an inspiring *Essai sur le Moral*, Lieutenant-Colonel Breant seeks to drive home the lessons of the war with respect to the sources of morale and lays particular stress upon the part played by the spirit and traditions and mutual confidence and affections within the small unit—the troop, the regiment.

An article entitled "Le Tir au Pistolet et au Revolver," by Captain de Casteljadas, concluded in the July-August number, gives a history of the development of the pistol and revolver and goes on to discuss characteristics of the several makes of these arms. It is well illustrated.

In this number is told the heroic attempt of a couple of squadrons to follow up an infantry advance and get through a breach in the trenches to the enemy's rear and guns. The attempt failed in the main, but the successful charge they made against a German redoubt and machine-guns is highly dramatic.

Commandant Prioux contributes an excellent account of the cavalry engagement at Haelen, in Belgium, on August 12, 1914, in which two of Von Marwitz' cavalry divisions attempted to force the position held by a Belgian cavalry division under command of Major-General de Witte. This combat is of great significance in the history of cavalry operations, as it was the occasion of the Germans' determined attempt to use cavalry mounted against prepared positions—an attempt in which several squadrons were sacrificed to no purpose. In this connection the account of this same engagement, as related by General Von Poseck (*Die Deutsche Kavallerie in Belgien und Frankreich, 1914*), is highly interesting. It is rare that we find authentic accounts of the same engagement by two such well-informed and competent antagonists, both agreeing as to essential facts.

The author of this article concludes: "We have been much struck by the fact that (the German) cavalry put so seldom in practice, as compared to ours, the mounted offensive theories of peace-time. . . . After having studied the combat of the 12th of August, 1914, we can ask ourselves if the German cavalry chiefs, when afterwards they had to engage their divisions, were not many times haunted by the memory of the fine field-gray squadrons laid low in bleeding heaps on the roads from Haelen to Yzerebeck." As if in response, General von Poseck, in conclusion of his comments on this battle, remarks: "On the other hand, this day taught that with the effect of present-day weapons such positions could not be attacked mounted, and that only fire fight in such cases can achieve its object."

Colonel de Tessieres contributes an article on the Anglo-Arab breed of horse.

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED

Revue de Cavalerie, July-August, 1921.

The article on "L'Orientation de la Cavalerie," by General Brécard, is a fair sample of the trend of French thought with respect to the employment of cavalry as influenced by the World War. A significant sentence of the article reads: "But even under disadvantageous conditions, I have heard more than one army corps commander, cognizant of the service which could be expected from a maneuver body of cavalry, regret not to have had several squadrons at his disposition at the moment when the German infantry were in full retreat." The whole article is instructive and interesting. "Les Autos-mitrailleuses de Cavalerie" (perhaps some one will suggest the Yankee for automobiles mounting machine-guns) affords a comprehensive survey of this new cavalry adjunct. "Pistol and Revolver Firing," by Captain de Castelbajas, and the study of the Anglo-Arab horse, by Colonel de Tessieres, are continued from the preceding number.

In this number is also presented a study of the Bolshevik cavalry operations of 1920, given in greater detail than Major Farman's article covering the same subject in the U. S. CAVALRY JOURNAL for April, but, perhaps, giving no clearer or more instructive conception of these interesting cavalry campaigns.

The Army and Navy Journal, August 20, 1921.

This edition of *The Army and Navy Journal* was the first under the new management of *The American Army and Navy Journal, Inc.*, of which Brigadier-General Henry J. Reilly is the president. All previous issues were gotten out by the Church family, the original founders, who have been conducting the paper for the past 58 years.

No one appreciates the value of an old institution with a long and honorable career more than the new editor, who, born and brought up in the Regular Army and afterwards a cadet at the U. S. M. A. and an officer of the Regular Army, fully appreciates the value of tradition. For this reason the reader will find all the old features to which he has been accustomed for so many years. The old customs, helpful to the services, will be continued.

Under present-day conditions it is necessary for *The Army and Navy Journal*, if it is to fulfill the largest service to its readers, to cover a much larger field than has been the case up to the present. Therefore the reader may expect to find, along with everything he has been accustomed to, additions from time to time.

The editor states that the mission of this paper is to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist, on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian to understand each other and the problems with which they all, as citizens of the United States, are confronted.

Revista del Ejercito y de la Marina (Mexico), May-June, 1921.

This number includes a reprint from "Memorial de Caballeria," Spain, entitled Las "Enseñanzas de la Guerra" y la Caballeria. There is running serially in this periodical a somewhat comprehensive study of infantry and cavalry tactics, by Colonel Rodolfo Casillas. In this number also appears an interesting study of "La Noche en la Guerra," by General Miguel S. Gonzales. Some thirty-odd pages are devoted to the military history of Napoleon.

Polo

FIRST CAVALRY

The polo situation has improved to such an extent that its future in the regiment is assured. The entire regiment is interested and actively supporting the team. Fifteen officers have taken up the game, practice being held daily, and on Sundays match games are played between the first and other teams.

During the month of July the regiment played two games with the 10th Cavalry, one on the 10th Cavalry field at Fort Huachuca and one on the 1st Cavalry field at Douglas. The scores were 4 to 3 and 9 to 8, both in favor of the 10th Cavalry.

The first two games of a four-game tournament between the 10th and 1st Cavalry was played on the Douglas field, on August 19 and 21, for the First National Bank of Douglas trophy, a handsome silver cup. Both games were won by the 1st Cavalry, the first by a score of 8 to 7 and the second by a score of 14 to 4. The final games will be played some time in October.

The polo string at present consists of 30 ponies. Culls are being eliminated and faster and better mounts added from time to time. The training is going on apace and the improvement is marked.

SIXTH CAVALRY

Polo in the 6th Cavalry is now in full swing. The arrival recently of the regiment's quota of graduates from the Cavalry School has released for practice many officers who hitherto have not been able to turn out regularly, and the practice is now progressing more rapidly.

No matches have been undertaken as yet, but several are in prospect with both Army and civilian teams for September and October. Meanwhile one full period game is played on the post parade ground every Sunday afternoon.

Efforts are being made to improve the string of ponies. It consists at present of twenty-eight mounts, drawn from the several troops. A few of these are fairly handy, but the remainder are not all that could be desired. It is hoped that a number of horses may be obtained from Camp Jackson upon the abandonment of that post.

The Regimental Polo Association recently elected as its officers for the ensuing year: Colonel Robert R. Wallach, president; Major Daniel D. Tompkins, field manager; Captain Oliver I. Holman, assistant field manager, and Captain Vernon McT. Shell, secretary and treasurer.

TWELFTH CAVALRY

Interest and enthusiasm in polo continue unabated, though only one game has been played recently, on July 27, at Fort Clark, at which time the 13th Cavalry defeated the 12th by a score of 16 to 0. Every member of the team played at least one inning. Owing to the prospective movement of troops in this area, it is impossible to plan definitely for games, but it is hoped that we may be able to play the 5th Cavalry in the near future; and should it be possible to carry out such a plan, there is contemplated a tournament, including the 46th Infantry, the 5th Cavalry, the 13th Cavalry, and this regiment, at this station some time in October, at which time both polo and baseball games will be played.

POLO

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY

During the past quarter polo enthusiasm has reached the highest standard yet experienced in the regiment. Sunday mornings four teams play round robin tournaments, which are witnessed by a creditable audience, and during the week routine practice and scrimmages are indulged in.

On August 3 the 12th Cavalry visited us for a game, which resulted in a victory for our team.

Our team captain, Chester E. Davis, has been detailed to the Cavalry School, which is a great loss; however, some good material has recently joined and also the recent Riley men, who are keen for the sport; so we will be ready to enter the Corps Area Tournament this fall, if it is held.

The experience gained at last year's Corps Area Tournament was the making of our team, and this year we are looking forward to a final tuning up to be gained by playing experienced teams.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY

History of Polo in the Sixteenth Cavalry

Polo had its real beginning in the 16th Cavalry in January, 1920, while the regiment was stationed in the Brownsville district, where it garrisoned Fort Brown, San Benito, and Mercedes, Texas. Previous to this, during the war, polo had been played spasmodically, but there was little interest displayed, due to the rigorous border patrolling and the lack of time and good mounts.

In 1920 the regiment was fortunate in securing four polo enthusiasts, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Van Voorhis, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Corbusier, Major H. E. Taylor, and Major H. J. M. Smith. These four officers commanded squadrons at their respective stations, and the first official duty of each officer after joining was to establish polo upon a firmer basis.

Teams were organized at each station and a playing schedule was arranged. Practically all officers played, and in several of the stations enough officers were present to form two teams. Inter-squadron games were played at each garrison, which tended to bring the regiment, which had long been split into three factions, together, and promote the old-time cavalry spirit. The ponies used were cavalry horses that had been in the hands of the troops and were necessarily green and untrained. Each officer trained three or four ponies, which were later concentrated in polo stables at each station and were assigned to members of the first team of that squadron. The ponies developed wonderfully, and many of the original mounts are still used by the regimental team, even though opportunity for replacement has been had.

About this time Major H. J. M. Smith joined the 16th Cavalry and was assigned to station at San Benito, at which place he joined the 3d Squadron team. Major Smith was an old, experienced player and he, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Corbusier, so strengthened the San Benito team that that station had very little trouble in winning the regimental championship.

When the regiment left the border and was concentrated at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in May, 1920, a first and second team were formed and both teams were entered in the Summer Handicap Tournament in August.

The regimental first team had little difficulty in winning the tournament, for it consisted of a new star, Major J. P. Yancey, as No. 1, with the old stars, Major H. J. M. Smith, No. 2; Major H. E. Taylor, No. 3, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corbusier, No. 4. Along with the glory of winning this tournament came a large silver cup donated by the "San Antonio Light."

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The Corps Area Tournament was held in October, 1920, and although the 16th Cavalry did not win the championship, it was not due to poor playing, but merely to the fact that the 7th Cavalry had accumulated more points in the series of games. The 16th Cavalry, 7th Cavalry, and Headquarters 8th Corps Area each lost one game, and in the course of events the 16th Cavalry defeated the fast 7th Cavalry team by the score of 8 to 7 in a nine-chukker game, but lost to the 8th Corps Area team 5 to 3, thus forming a triangular tie which was not played off, but the championship was arbitrarily decided in favor of the 7th Cavalry.

In the fall of 1920 the team lost Major Yancey and Lieutenant-Colonel Corbusier and it became necessary to fill the important positions of Nos. 1 and 4. The regiment was lucky to still retain Major H. E. Taylor, who, although practically a newcomer to polo, had developed into one of the best No. 3's in the area, and Major Smith, the veteran, always a top-notch player and the backbone of strength to the team.

About this time Major H. W. Hall, an old cavalryman who had served a four-year detail in the Signal Corps, during which time he had never swung a mallet, started to warm up, and he eventually fell into Colonel Corbusier's old place as No. 4. Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, who had always been a substitute, fell heir to Major Yancey's position at No. 1, and the team resumed its winning stride.

In May, 1921, the above-named officers, forming the regimental team, captured the Spring Handicap Tournament for the Kyle Cup. The polo machine worked as well as ever with its new players. The team-work and system of play as devised by Major H. J. M. Smith was probably the salient feature in this tournament.

The summer tournament for the "Light Cup," played in August, 1921, resulted in the same old story. The 16th Cavalry easily defeated all opponents in the preliminary games, even though heavily handicapped. The scores were as follows: 16th Cavalry, 9; Camp Travis, 7; 16th Cavalry, 11; Kelly Field, 10; 16th Cavalry, 8; Headquarters 8th Corps Area, 5. The final game of the tournament with the 8th Corps Area team is one which will probably remain longest in the minds of the spectators. It was played August 14, before a large and enthusiastic crowd, both military and civil. The result of the game was always in doubt, and it was not until the last whistle that the winner was really decided. In this game, as in all others, the great team play, supplemented by hard riding and hard hitting, was the feature.

Although the regiment has only been organized since 1916, it is believed that its reputation in polo is one of which to be proud, and its record will stand for many years. The 16th Cavalry may cease to function as an organization, but the old-time cavalry spirit, developed alike by both officers and men, for their regiment will never die, but will be as a spur, ever urging them on to greater heights.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VERMONT

A polo game held at this post July 6, 1921, between the officers on duty at this post with the R. O. T. C. Camp and a team consisting of the members of the Fort Ethan Allen first and second teams, resulted in a score of 8-2 in favor of Fort Ethan Allen. Four full periods were played.

LINE UP

R. O. T. C.		Fort Ethan Allen	
Edwards	No. 1	Herren	No. 1
Cunningham	No. 2	McChesney	No. 2
Flint	No. 3	Baylies	No. 3
Estes	No. 4	Herman	No. 4
		Substitute, Daly.	

POLO

The game was interesting, especially the first and second periods.

The R. O. T. C. Team got away toward their goal to a happy start through the good hitting of their No. 2, but the aggressiveness of Captain Herren and Lieutenant McChesney brought the home team out of danger.

Major Estes, No. 4, for the R. O. T. C. Team, played a splendid game at back. He saved at least five goals by his consistent hitting.

Goals.—McChesney, 3; Herren, 3; Baylies, 2; Estes, 1; Cunningham, 1.

Fouls.—Flint, 1; Cunningham, 1.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A tournament was held here July 5-18 as an informal tournament to open the polo season. Another is planned for August 26-September 6, to which it was hoped that teams from Fort Huachuca, Fort Bliss, and Fort Russell would be present. Unfortunately the two former are unable to attend.

At the last tournament, by special request of Fort Riley, four straight games for the open were played, so that they could get all the practice in they could before going east. In addition, a round robin was played under handicap among all teams present, which was won easily by Fort Riley.

Teams present were:

Fort Riley:		Cheyenne Mountain Country Club:	
Major W. Erwin.....	Hcp. 3.....Back.....	A. Perkins.....	Hcp. 5
Major I. Swift.....	Hcp. 3.....No. 3.....	F. Prince.....	Hcp. 5
Major H. Chamberlin.....	Hcp. 3.....No. 2.....	C. Dammers.....	Hcp. 4
Major S. Doak.....	Hcp. 3.....No. 1.....	L. Hughes.....	Hcp. 1
Major W. West.....	Hcp. 2.....Spare.....	B. Hughes.....	Hcp. 0
Diamond Rancho:		Denver Prairie Dogs:	
Major Raborg.....	Hcp. 1.....Back.....	F. Prince.....	Hcp. 5
C. Thornberg.....	Hcp. 1.....No. 3.....	L. Hughes.....	Hcp. 4
R. Downs.....	Hcp. 1.....No. 2.....	B. Hughes.....	Hcp. 0
C. Newbold.....	Hcp. 0.....No. 1.....	D. Davis.....	Hcp. 0
C. M. C. C. Freebooters:			
A. Perkins.....	Hcp. 5.....Back.		
J. A. Vickers.....	Hcp. 1.....No. 3.		
J. Minnick.....	Hcp. 2.....No. 2.		
R. L. Jones.....	Hcp. 1.....No. 1.		

In the open match on July 10 the spare members of the team played.

RESULTS OF POLO TOURNAMENT JULY 2 TO JULY 18

- July 2. Practice game: Diamond Rancho, 6; Colorado Springs, 8.
 4. Heavy rains stopped all polo.
 5. C. M. C. C., 9; Fort Riley, 8. (Open.) Played on a very heavy ground.
 6. A scratch game played on the practice ground.
 7. C. M. C. C., 12; Fort Riley, 9. (Open.)
 8. Colorado Springs, 9; Diamond Rancho, 4.
 9. Horse show and gymkhana.
 10. C. M. C. C., 8; Fort Riley, 7. (Open.)
 11. Denver Prairie Dogs, 10; Diamond Rancho, 7. (3-goal handicap.)
 12. Fort Riley, 10; C. M. C. C. Freebooters, 5. (3-goal handicap.)
 13. Fort Riley, 16; Denver Prairie Dogs, 11. (6-goal handicap.)

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14. Heavy rains stopped polo

16. C. M. C. C., 8; Fort Riley, 7. (Open.) After playing overtime.

Diamond Ranche, 6; C. M. C. C. Freebooters, 5. (2-goal handicap.) Also after playing overtime.

17. Fort Riley, 27; Diamond Ranche, 10. (9-goal handicap.)

18. Denver Prairie Dogs, 11; C. M. C. C. Freebooters, 6. (1-goal handicap.)

Summary.—Open tournament: C. M. C. C., 37; Fort Riley, 31.

Handicap tournament: Fort Riley, 53 goals; Denver Prairie Dogs, 26 goals; C. M. C. C. Freebooters, 12 goals; Diamond Ranche, 7 goals.

Total goals actually scored during tournament, 166.

At the horse show held July 9 *Mary Pickford*, from the Cavalry School stables, ridden by Major Winfree, won first in the Park Saddle Horse Class. Major Raborg rode *Sally*, owned by Diamond Ranche, who won second prize in that class. Second prize in the Ladies' Saddle Horse Class was taken by *Belle*, owned by Diamond Ranche and ridden by Major Raborg. *Mary Pickford* took first prize in the Road Saddle Horse Class when ridden by Mrs. Arthur Perkins. *Oriole* and *Anaconda*, from the Cavalry School stables, ridden by Majors Swift and Winfree respectively, took second and third prizes in this class, while *Peanuts*, owned by Diamond Ranche and ridden by Major Raborg, took fourth place. *Casey Jones*, ridden by Major West, and *Jim Shelley*, ridden by Major Winfree, both from the Cavalry School stables, won places in the gymkhana.

THE ARMY POLO TEAM

Under the direction of Colonel Julian R. Lindsey, Cavalry, Chairman of the Central Polo Committee, practice started at Camp Vail, New Jersey, on August 15. The West Point detachment had arrived in good season and had already played in several tournaments. The detachment from Washington and Fort Myer arrived in good shape. The Riley detachment was seven days en route and arrived badly scratched and rather run down, but free from all accidents or sickness. Particular care was taken to keep the detachments separated so as to avoid contagion. The conditions at Camp Vail are most suitable for training a polo team. There are two excellent fields and ample stable accommodations. The improvement in the playing was steady and marked. Speed was developed early. The stick and team work came along more slowly. Colonel Lindsey reported on the last of August: "Principal faults of Army team play: missing, not riding off opponent, riding alongside own man, too much dribbling, too many fouls, poor goal shooting. There were many brilliant plays and team worked well together, making on the whole a splendid showing." On that day the Army Polo Team for 1921 was picked, as follows: 1, Wilson; 2, Chamberlin; 3, Brown, L. (Captain); 4, Erwin, W. W. The second Army Polo Team was selected as follows: 1, Erwin, V. P.; 2, Quekemeyer; 3, Swift (Captain); 4, Patton. The championship tournament opened September 10, at Philadelphia. Both army teams were defeated.

The string from West Point included *Black Pep*, *Countess*, *Peanut*, *Marvel*, *Traveler*, *Barbara Fritchie*, *Mercury*, *Chili*, *Prince Albert*, *Ludlow*, *Sweetmeat*, *O. X. O.*, *Peg*, *Buster*, *Vampire*, *Queen*, *Dolly*, and *Rollo*. From Washington, D. C., came *Blaze*, *Liggett*, *Star Light*, *High Ball*, *Louise*, *Jeff*, *Joffre*, and *Yazoo*; from Fort Myer, *Nezdar*, *Monasis*, *Bull Run*, *69-K*, *Bowward*, *8-M*, *Peggie*, and *Babe*. The biggest string came from Fort Riley, and included *Mary Pickford*, *Pop Joy*, *Jake Brown*, *Miss Saokaye*, *Casey Jones*, *Barry Houston*, *Jap*, *Jimmie*, *Chuck Newbold*, *Miss Maddox*, *Buck*, *Jim Shelley*, *Elsie Simmons*, *Phil Stewart*, *Gilford*, *Babe Coors*, *Orphan Girl*, *Belmont Park*, *Allen*, *Anaconda*, *Mitchie*, and *Lulu C*. Shortly after the start of the practice the 19th F. A. added four ponies to the string—*General March*, *Corrector*, *Lady Grey*, *Jackie*.

The Army has been fortunate in the invaluable assistance given by such civilian players as Borden, Johnson, Lee, and Dillingham.

POLO

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON, D. C.

During July polo practice was held at Fort Myer, Virginia, on two days a week, on which occasions a few green ponies were worked in slow periods and the newly arrived officers from the Cavalry School given experience. On Saturdays a team habitually played on the Potomac Park field against the War Department Polo Club. The Fort Myer line-up was: 1, Captain R. I. Sasse; 2, Lieutenant M. E. Jones; 3, Captain J. T. Cole; 4, Major Geo. S. Patton, Jr.; substitutes, Captains R. E. S. Williamson and J. W. Weeks. These games continued until the middle of August. The playing members of the War Department Club included Colonels Julian Lindsey and George Williams, Majors Bull, Quekemeyer, Collins, Groninger, Montgomery, Potter, Simpson, Burr, Newman, Howe, Blunt, Lee, and Hess, Captain Hettinger, Lieutenants Doeller and Jadwin. Practice was held twice a week, during which green ponies were worked during slow periods. On Saturdays two or three teams would be made up, so that eight to ten periods were played between the several teams among themselves and with Fort Myer. About August 15 Colonel Lindsey and Majors Quekemeyer and Patton left for Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, for practice in preparation for the competition for the Army Polo Team. August 24 and 26 War Department Club teams, on which Colonel Williams, Majors Montgomery, Newman, Simpson, Burr, and Lieutenant Jadwin played, were beaten in two games by the civilian club at Middleburg, Virginia. On August 27 the 3d Cavalry Polo Team from Fort Myer beat an Engineer team from Camp Humphreys.

AMERICAN FORCES IN GERMANY

The annual A. F. in G. Polo Handicap Cup presented by the Y. M. C. A. was won by the Freebooters on Sunday, the 31st of July. This is a novel win, in view of the fact that this is the first time that the Freebooter team has figured in any but the first round of this event in previous years. The first game played was won by the Cavalry Team from the Headquarters, with a score of 9 to 5. The next game was a win for the Infantry Team over the 2d Brigade, the score being 15 to 4. Then the Freebooters won from the Artillery by 9 goals to 8. The Cavalry then were defeated by Infantry in the semi-finals by a score of 8 to 7. And the final game was played on Sunday morning, when the Freebooters again won from the Infantry, this time scoring 6 goals to 3. With the exception of the 2d Brigade Team, the games were all evenly matched, and the brand of polo showed that the game is really going along well.

The teams were as follows, with the handicaps after each name:

Headquarters, Lieutenant Devine, 1; Major Andrews, 2; General Allen, 3; Captain Sumner, 1. Cavalry, Captain Donaldson, 2; Captain Rumbaugh, 3; Captain Tate, 3; Lieutenant Baker, 2. Infantry, W. O. Meskill, 1; Lieutenant Williamson, 0; Colonel Jeffries, 3; Captain McMillan, 0. Artillery, Captain Keating, 2; Captain Camp, 0; Captain Daugherty, 0; Major Higley, 5. 2d Brigade, Lieutenant Hudson, 0; Captain Mayberry, 0; Major Taylor, 0; Captain McDonald, 1. Freebooters, Mr. Henderson, 2; Major Talbott, 0; Captain Creed, 0; Lieutenant Holbrook, 0. The positions are as the names appear, namely, number one, first, etc.

The Cavalry had hard luck when they had to play the Infantry on the second field, which slowed them up a great deal; but for this it is believed that the Cavalry would have won. The Headquarters were outplayed on team work in their one and only trial. The Artillery-Freebooter game was a hard fight; it was any one's game up to the last period. July 23 the 14th Hussars of the British Army of the Rhine defeated the A. F. in G. five by the score of 11-4. Major Hendel, of the British Team, and Major Higley, of the American Team, played star games for their fours.

Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Arizona

Colonel A. V. P. Anderson, Commanding

Troop F, which has been stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona, rejoined the regiment on June 27 by marching 250 miles.

Consequent upon the reduction of the Army to 150,000 and the reorganization of the cavalry, the regiment has been reduced to 260 enlisted men. Provisional squads, platoons, and troops have been formed of junior officers and the senior non-commissioned officers of the regiment for the purpose of developing a corps of instructors for training of replacements. The training is intensive and includes field maneuvers and exercises.

The regiment has been assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, and is in process of reorganization in conformity with the new cavalry organization.

In competition with the other organizations at this camp preparatory to the Corps Area Athletic Meet, the 1st Cavalry won 15 of the 31 events, a total of 144 points out of a possible 250.

The regimental horse show held on August 20 was a complete success and drew over two thousand spectators from the city of Douglas and surrounding country. The events included two ladies' classes, one in jumping and one in equitation; three classes for enlisted men, one in equitation and two in jumping, and four classes for officers, three jumping and one equitation and jumping. The trophies were handsome and the money prizes for the enlisted classes substantial.

There was a large number of officers, ladies, and enlisted men from the 10th Cavalry in attendance at the Horse Show and Polo Tournament.

SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

Colonel John S. Winn, Commanding

On July 2 the telegram from the Adjutant-General of the Army directing the discharge of all enlisted men who applied in writing for their discharges during the month of July, except those under charges or serving sentence, was received by this regiment.

At retreat the regiment was assembled, dismounted, on the artillery parade ground. The Regimental Commander informed the men of the receipt of this telegram and explained to them its meaning. He informed the men of the labor situation in this country, and made it clear to them that with approximately four million unemployed men in the United States it would be a very difficult matter for the average discharged soldier to secure work.

As a result of this opportunity to leave the service before the expiration of their terms of enlistment, and get home for a visit at the expense of the Government, a great many men applied for their discharges. Three hundred and fifty-five have been discharged since July 1 on account of the reduction of the Army and two hundred and thirty-seven on account of expiration of term of service. Some of the men discharged have been heard from since their return to their homes, and most of them are having the trouble in securing employment that was anticipated. One soldier asked to have his application for discharge withdrawn, as he had heard that seven men in his home town had died of starvation.

On August 31 the regiment was reorganized under the Tables of Organization, 1920-1921. The total enlisted strength is two hundred and one men.

REGIMENTAL NOTES

The First Squadron is on duty at Camp Funston, guarding the cantonment and property. Seventy-five per cent of the cantonment has been sold and the purchasers are now wrecking the buildings. The western section of the camp has been retained by the Government for military purposes.

THIRD CAVALRY—Fort Myer, Virginia

Headquarters and Third Squadron, Colonel William C. Rivers, Commanding

During the last quarter officers and men of the Squadron have taken part in many of the meets of the Virginia Horse Show Association—Leesburg, Culpeper, Orange, Manassas, Marshall, and Warrenton. *Zeppelin*, owned by Lieutenant-Colonel Cootes, and *Geesmont* and *Applejack* from the Squadron were placed in many of the classes. Roman teams and a fire-jump squad were featured as main attractions by the various shows which fostered an *entente cordiale* between civilians and the Army. Many horsemen were complimentary upon the performance of the mounts of both officers and men in the jumping classes, and many of the Army horses entered in the open-for-all and handicap jumps returned with blue ribbons. The result has been gratifying in view of the competition with the best hunters in Virginia over courses practically new to our horses. Upon the completion of the Warrenton Show our best mounts will be sent to New York Horse Show Circuit at Syracuse and Rochester.

The polo team continues to play weekly games with the War Department on the excellent field at Potomac Park, Washington. Preparations are now under way to enter the team in the Washington Tournament, October 1-10, against practically the best teams of the Army in the east. Green ponies of last fall are rapidly reaching a tournament stage, through systematic training and careful stable management, though several of our mounts have been sent to the Army at Camp Vall, New Jersey.

In the Thousand Islands Polo Tournament at Alexandria Bay, New York, on August 20, between a team from the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and a civilian team from Toronto, the Cavalry defeated the civilians by the score of 9 to 6. The Army line-up was: 1, Major Havercamp; 2, Lieutenant McChesney; 3, Captain Herman; 4, Captain D. T. Nelson. On August 23 the final event was played, and resulted in a defeat for the Cavalry team by a civilian team from Montreal by a score of 4 to 2.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Brownsville, Texas

Colonel Howard R. Hickok, Commanding

July 4th proved quite a successful day at this station. The band, in accordance with Army customs, marched around the post at reveille, playing appropriate airs. At 8 a. m. the entire post turned out to witness the events of the post field day, in which competition was keen, and considerable skill in horsemanship was displayed. Later in the afternoon practically the entire personnel of the post attended the bull-fight at Matamoros.

The baseball tournament held in the post was completed in July, Troop B winning the cup.

The entire regiment (less Machine Gun and B Troops) participated in a practice march July 30-August 5, which involved concentration marches, field maneuvers, a night attack, and a combat problem for the entire regiment, using ball cartridges.

Contestants from the 4th Cavalry entered the Eighth Corps Area Rifle and Pistol Competition and Athletic meet held at San Antonio, Texas, in July; also three contestants from this regiment entered the tryout for the Engineer-Cavalry Rifle Team, held at Fort Bliss, Texas, in July and August, one of the contestants from the 4th Cavalry being selected to shoot on the Engineer-Cavalry Team.

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The polo situation is improving and the outlook is very promising, regardless of the fact that the regiment is divided among three different stations.

During the last month many officers who have completed the prescribed courses at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, have joined the organizations to which assigned, and each of the new officers are attending each polo practice. At this station there are at present thirteen officers participating in polo.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Marfa, Texas

Colonel William D. Forsythe, Commanding

Memorial Day exercises by the troops of this command, with the co-operation of the citizens of Marfa, were a beautiful sight and were a huge success. The citizens of the near-by towns voted it the best affair that this community ever saw. They also extended a vote of thanks to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Troops, for the excellent handling of the exercises.

A beautiful program was rendered in the city of Marfa on Flag Day, in which some of the 5th Cavalry took a prominent part. Music was furnished by the 5th Cavalry Band. An address was made by Chaplain F. M. Thompson, 5th Cavalry, closing with exercises by the girl scouts.

Graduating exercises were held by the E. and R. Schools on June 24, at which the students were given a talk on "The Benefits of Education" by Colonel James J. Hornbrook, who presented certificates and orders of the graduates.

The Fourth of July was fittingly celebrated, commencing soon after sun-up and closing in the evening with a dance. Before 8 o'clock in the morning both sides of the field was fringed with automobiles. The troops of the 5th Cavalry lined up on the south side of the field, with their guidons, ready to cheer their entries in the events. The events followed one another in quick succession, and a great deal of credit is due to the officials for the splendid handling of the meet, which was run off without a hitch. Prominent merchants of the city of Marfa gave cups to the winners of the Field Day events. The Commanding Officer made the presentation of cups and prizes to the winners. An excellent "Monkey Drill" was staged by Troop "M," 5th Cavalry, which drew a thrill.

The orders to discharge, on application, 30 per cent of the actual strength of the enlisted men did not have much effect on the good old 5th Horse. We had more sabers in ranks on July 30 than any other Cavalry regiment in the Army.

A reception and dance was given at the Service Club on July 30 in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Hornbrook, who left for Washington, D. C., August 5, Colonel Hornbrook having been relieved from duty with the regiment to attend the General Staff College.

Colonel William D. Forsyth arrived August 5 and took over the command of the regiment and camp. Colonel Forsyth was for many years in the 5th Cavalry. A reception and dance for Colonel and Mrs. Forsyth was given Saturday, August 27.

All outposts in the Big Bend District have now been withdrawn to Marfa, so that now all troops of the regiment are together once more. Frequent patrols are sent out from Marfa, covering the river from Glenn Springs to Candelaria.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

Colonel Robert R. Wallach, Commanding

In common with the other regiments of the service, the reorganization of the cavalry has revolutionized the 6th. The former Troop H, Captain Ben A. Mason, leaves by marching for Camp Knox, Kentucky, to become the active unit of the training center squadron of the 5th Corps Area. Troop I, Captain Wade C. Gatchell, now performs the same duty

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in the 4th Corps. The personnel of the remaining troops of the 3d Squadron has already been absorbed by the active troops.

Necessity for economy in feeding has been met conveniently through its coincidence with the reduction of the Army. Discharges throughout the regiment averaged about 40 per cent. Taking advantage of this reduced strength, half the number of horses of each organization have been turned in and sent to pasture at the target range at Catoosa Springs. The active line troops go in rotation on herding duty there for one week at a time.

For the animals retained for service a new feeding regimen has been instituted. The close-coupled horses, easy keepers, form Group I. They receive per day $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of crushed oats and 10 pounds of hay, half long and half chopped, in three feeds. The moderate keepers, Group II, receive 10 pounds of crushed oats and 12 pounds of hay in the same number of feeds. The poor horses, of which there are but a few, forming Group III, are given the allowance of Group II, supplemented by a 9 p. m. feeding of 2 pounds of crushed oats mixed with 2 pounds of chopped hay per day. Bran mash is substituted for the evening meal of all groups on Saturdays and for Group III on Wednesdays as well. All horses are weighed every thirty days and careful observation is kept of them. As each animal shows improvement it is advanced to the next group.

While the schedule has been in operation too brief a time fully to demonstrate its benefits, the results thus far have fulfilled every expectation. The poorer horses are picking up noticeably, Group III is diminishing in numbers, and a marked economy in forage is being effected.

The regiment was paraded at the post on August 18 before several hundred of the "Knights of Khorassan," in convention in Chattanooga. The spectacle was a splendid one, and the visitors greeted the appearance of the squadrons on the field with much applause and evident pleasure.

Labor Day was observed with a field day. The events and their winners were: Costume contest, Private Stranberg, Troop H; best turned-out four-line team, Q. M. C. Detachment; enlisted men's jumping, Staff Sergeant Clark, 2d Squadron; cigar and umbrella race, Staff Sergeant Clark; officers' jumping, private mounts, Major R. O. Henry; ladies' jumping, Mrs. R. R. Wallach; open jumping, Sergeant Bryant, Troop F; rescue race, Service Troop; jumping by Government horses, Sergeant Green, Troop H; ball and mallet race, Captain O. I. Holman.

The regiment is represented on the Cavalry-Engineer Rifle Team at Camp Perry by Sergeant Jim Adams, of the former "I" Troop.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas

Colonel Walter C. Short, Commanding

The Cavalry-Engineer Rifle Match, held at the Mount Franklin Range, at Fort Bliss, was won by the 7th Cavalry Team, consisting of Captain Hobart R. Gay, Captain Anderson H. Norton, and First Sergeant Andrew B. Lafevers, Troop "B," 7th Cavalry. Staff Sergeant Jacob Bryant made the Regimental Team, and would have competed had he not sustained a broken shoulder in an accident. Captain Norton substituted for him. The members of the team won the following trophies:

Captain Gay—Gold medal and bronze medal.

Captain Norton—Gold medal and silver medal.

First Sergeant Lafevers—Gold medal and bronze medal.

The team as a whole won the Cavalry-Engineer Trophy Cup and the Team Match Cup. Both are beautiful trophies.

The Regimental Team left here August 21, 1921, with the other members of the Cavalry-Engineer Rifle Team, to compete in the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

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This is the only regimental team as a whole that was selected for the Cavalry-Engineer Team try-outs at Camp Perry.

In the Corps Area rifle and pistol competition held at Camp Bullis, San Antonio, Texas, the following medals were won by members of the 7th Cavalry Team:

1. Sergeant Lloyd P. Mayton, Troop "I"—Gold medal (rifle).
2. Sergeant Gustave H. Moeller, Troop "H"—Bronze medal (rifle).
3. Sergeant Lloyd P. Mayton, Troop "I"—Bronze medal (pistol).
4. Captain V. W. Wales (Adjutant)—Bronze medal (pistol).
5. Corporal James P. Harrington, Troop "F"—Bronze medal (pistol).

This competition was probably the first one held in this section where the competitors were allowed to fire as many shots as possible in the allotted time in rapid fire. As one colored competitor remarked at the 500-yard firing point, "This rapid fire sure do consist of one long mad minute and twenty dizzy seconds." Another colored competitor was heard to say, "I sure did trip a wicked trigger. I sent twenty-three down in that direction and Lord, man, I got a total of 93."

In the big Corps Area Athletic Meet the regiment stood ninth in the track and field events, out of about thirty-one competing teams. In the boxing the regiment was second. All the star athletes in the corps area competed, including a number that made the All-Army Team. The 25th Infantry starred in the track and field events. This latter regiment has a number of wonderful athletes and is to be congratulated on its showing.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel James H. Reeves, Commanding

Colonel James H. Reeves assumed command August the fifth, relieving Colonel George T. Langhorne. Colonel Langhorne had been with the regiment since the fall of 1915 and had been in command since August 29, 1917. It was with regret and much display of affection that his older officers and men who had served with him so long on arduous border duty bade him "Good-bye."

Polo has been kept up to the standard and Colonel Reeves by his participation and encouragement has created an enlarged interest in the game.

Social activities of the enlisted men and their families are being centered in the Regimental Service Club. The men are much gratified with Colonel Reeves' efforts to cement the relations between the families and individual members of the regiment and to provide entertainments such as were characteristic of the Old Army. Much effort is being brought to bear to increase the interest in religious work as the sane basis of genuine morale and esprit in the regiment. It is believed that a unity of purpose and a wonderful regimental family spirit is developing.

NINTH CAVALRY—Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I.

Colonel Edward Anderson, Commanding

Target practice was continued during the months of April and May. The number of men qualified on the "A" Range with rifle was approximately one-half of what must be qualified next year, when the regiment will fire as prescribed in Rifle Musketry. In the field practice every effort was made to make the problems as instructive and realistic as possible. The line troops fired approximately three hundred and fifty problems. The work as a whole was good. In the proficiency tests the ranges varied from eight hundred to one thousand three hundred yards. The problems were over very difficult ground; notwithstanding, all except two troops were proficient. Troop "D" made an exceptionally high number of hits, with excellent distribution. During this period practice was held with the automatic rifle. Thirty men of each troop fired the complete course and all other men on the one thousand yards range. It was the first time that the regiment had fired this weapon. The results obtained were only fair.

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On the morning of June 1 the regiment participated in a garrison review given for Major-General Wood. The regiment turned out approximately one thousand strong and passed in review with its usual steadiness.

On June 2 garrison training was begun. The program provided for two hours' mounted work daily, five days a week, one being devoted to field training. Dismounted drills, specialists, schools, and stables occupied the time until noon. Provisional staff and orderly and communication platoons were formed in anticipation of the new organization. Saturdays were devoted to parades, inspections, and reviews. The afternoons were devoted to educational and vocational classes.

The Camp Stotsenburg Polo Team, consisting mostly of 9th Cavalry officers, won the Round Robin Polo Tournament held on the Forbes field, in Manila, May 7-21. The tournament was held in honor of the arrival of the Wood-Forbes Commission in the Philippines. The competing teams were the Camp Stotsenburg Polo Club, Commission Team, Manila Polo Club, McKinley Polo Club, and the 31st Infantry Polo Club. The Camp Stotsenburg Club has held the championship of the Philippines for the last two years.

TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona

Colonel Edwin B. Winans, Commanding

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the 10th has finished its record firing both with pistol and rifle and with the usual high standing. All the troops made excellent showings, one troop qualifying 88 per cent plus. The Regimental Pistol Team then proceeded to win the Corps Area championship, and individual members of the regiment made high scores in the corps rifle competition. The automatic rifle has lately had our attention and very satisfactory shooting has been done; also we are well represented among those still present on the Cavalry-Engineer Rifle Team.

One of the high lights of the past three months was the celebration of our Regimental Organization Day, on July 28, our fifty-fifth birthday. The day was opened, in fact rent asunder, at reveille by the combined efforts of the band and the drum and bugle corps, who paraded the entire post and proved that it is not always true that "I can't get 'em up." At 10 o'clock the regiment was formed and presented with our new regimental standard, bearing in addition to the coat of arms our well-known insignia, the buffalo. Following this ceremony the entire garrison gathered at the base of the flagstaff, where, after an invocation by the chaplain, Our Colonel Winans briefly reviewed the history, the traditions, and the record of the "Old 10th" in a way that made us feel more than ever that for each of us there is only one regiment.

A gala field-day program had been arranged for the afternoon, but one of our well-known Arizona summer rain-storms descended upon our mountain fastness and kept us under cover all afternoon; however, it did not dampen our enjoyment of the evening's celebration. Honored and ably assisted by the presence of General and Mrs. Malin Craig, the Regimental Officers' Dinner and Dance at the Club was something to be long remembered. The Club was redecorated as of the days of 1866. The ladies were visions of beauty in costumes of the same period, and the officers wore the old-time "Blues." At the same time the enlisted personnel and their families were renewing old associations and cementing new comradeship with another regimental dinner and dance in the Amusement Hall and Gymnasium. This was also a huge success, and in fact the whole birthday celebration can best be summed up with the simple statement that "a pleasant time was had by all."

Our polo activities have consisted of the regular two games each week, in which practically every officer of the regiment takes part, one game with the 1st Cavalry here, which we won, and two games with the 1st at Douglas, both of which they won. We expect another game with the 1st here at an early date, the winner of which can claim the cham-

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plonship of the 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. The fact that Colonel Winans is now commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade will be an added incentive for us to win.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey, California

Colonel John M. Jenkins, Commanding

On August 11 the Machine-Gun Troop returned to the post from the artillery range at Gigling, California, where they have been in camp for three months for target practice and field firing.

On August 15 Troop F left Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, California, now abandoned, for Camp Lawrence J. Hearn, Palm City, California.

During the past three months the remainder of the regiment, at the Presidio of Monterey, has been on the rifle range, going through a strenuous target season, with both service and automatic rifles.

The interest and active participation in polo continues. The polo string has been turned out for a much needed rest, and each officer is working on prospective ponies, endeavoring to augment our string.

TWELFTH CAVALRY—Del Rio, Texas

Colonel Sedgwick Rice, Commanding

The practice march on which this regiment expected to start July 1 was postponed by War Department order, occasioning much regret in the command. It is hoped, however, that conditions will so adjust themselves that it may be accomplished later.

The completion of the new dam across San Felipe Creek provides the post with another swimming pool. This gives us two fine pools, and swimming is a very popular sport just now.

A few more days will see the new tennis courts finished and ready for play. They are of hard clay, are very well constructed, and provided with ample back-stops. The mild winter climate which we enjoy here will, no doubt, make it possible to play all year.

The troop baseball league, which was organized early in the summer, finished its schedule of games some weeks ago. E Troop finished first, Machine-Gun Troop second, and L Troop won the money for the best-supported team. On a recent trip to Eagle Pass the 12th Cavalry team lost to the 46th Infantry and to the Eagle Pass civilian team by scores of 5 to 4 and 4 to 3 respectively. On August 27 and 28 the 12th won from the 46th by scores of 17 to 1 and 10 to 6 respectively. Chaplain Maher has been made official baseball coach and is bringing out some fine new material for the team. By next season we expect to have a team that may well be feared.

The ladies' equitation class has developed a fresh interest in riding, and among the most enjoyable events on the post recently were two paper chases given by Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Thomas, Jr. The first one, given August 7, led over rolling ground to the northwest of camp and ended near the airdrome. The second chase, two weeks later, covered much rougher ground and included some hard riding. Every one agreed that the performance given by the ladies indicated application on their part and reflected credit on their instructor, Sergeant Rodgers. The class gave an enjoyable moonlight ride recently. Sandwiches and coffee were served at Sunset Point, overlooking the valley, at the White Ranch, about 10 miles from Del Rio.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of the 1st Squadron, which has been in Panama since 1916. It is expected that the squadron will reach Del Rio about September 10.

Practically the entire post has been composted and sodded with Bermuda grass, and the appearance of the lawns is most gratifying.

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THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

Colonel Roy B. Harper, Commanding

Fort Clark is having its share of Border weather, but fortunately the swimming pool, just below Las Moras Spring, always has a cool and fresh supply of water. As the spring is running somewhat low and the creek has been cleared of vegetation, a dam has been constructed to hold a good depth of water in the swimming pool.

Memorial and Independence Days were observed with fitting ceremonies. Following the Independence Day ceremonies boxing and a battle royal were staged in Las Moras Park, following which a swimming tournament was held, and the day was closed with dancing by the officers at the club and the enlisted men at the pavilion.

The open-air movies draw large audiences three evenings a week, and occasional boxing bouts and baseball games are the popular sports.

To appreciate Fort Clark as a cavalry station it is only necessary for one to observe our surplus horses running loose on the reservation, with fine grazing, and Las Moras winding along the shady pecan groves.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Colonel Robert A. Brown, Commanding

The months of July and August have been of great interest to the members of this post. Many activities of both social and military interest have taken place.

On July 28 and 30 the polo team from this regiment played Camp Grant and were defeated in two hard-fought games. This was the first opportunity afforded the team from the 14th Cavalry to meet an outside team, and much valuable experience was gained.

On August 17-20 Troop "B" marched to Indianola to take part in the Warren County Fair. The exhibitions given were of a very high grade, and the fair committee and the citizens of Indianola were greatly impressed with the soldierly bearing, gentlemanly conduct, and horsemanship of the troop.

Troop "A" took part in the State Fair at Des Moines, August 24-September 2. All exhibitions were given in the Stock Pavilion at night and the jumping through fire hurdles formed a very spectacular exhibit. Troop "A" has perfected a very creditable exhibition and much praise is due the men and officers of that organization for their work.

A number of officers and enlisted men entered the various classes in the State Fair Horse Show and ribbons were taken in the light-weight hunter, middle-weight hunter, pair jumping, military charger, and four lined draft events. While the average conformation and appearance of the 14th Cavalry was not up to that of the high-priced stables of Miss Lulu Long, the Chesney Stables, the Canadian horses, etc., the performance over jumps of the Army horse was in most cases superior.

In the high jump the regiment was gratified to see four of its horses jump higher than six feet, one clearing the bars at six feet and six inches.

A polo game was arranged for August 28 and 30 with a team from Fort Riley, consisting of Major Holderness, Major West, Lieutenant-Colonel Lininger, and Major Baird. The score in both games was in favor of the visitors, 14 to 7 in the first game and 12 to 7 in the second. Both games were hard fought and sportsmanlike contests.

Orders for the reorganization of the regiment have been received, together with orders for a change of station for the 1st Squadron and Training Center Troop to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. It is with great regret that we see the 1st Squadron leave this post, as the regiment has only been completely assembled in one post for a short time.

On August 27 the 14th Cavalry gave a review at the State Fair Grounds in connec-

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tion with a review of the 88th Division. Governor Kendall, General Welgle, and General Beach were in the reviewing stand with other officers of the 88th. The following letter was received from Governor Kendall:

"Colonel R. A. Brown,
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

MY DEAR COLONEL BROWN: Permit me to congratulate you most sincerely upon the appearance of your troops at the State Fair last Saturday. It was magnificent. Everybody everywhere agreed that you have an organization of world-beaters.

Always with personal regard, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

N. E. KENDALL."

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming

Colonel Thomas B. Dugan, Commanding

The regiment has been engaged in target practice, varied with two practise marches a week. The country surrounding the post is good hiking country, and the cool summer days have made the hikes practically a recreation for the command.

A regimental review was given in honor of 1st Sergeant William Fisher, of "C" Troop, who retired after thirty years' service.

The summer-resort weather at this post has made the social activities very enjoyable. The regular weekly hops have been well attended. An al fresco supper held in the parade at the Medical Circle was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison. The officers of the regiment gave an elaborate hop in farewell to Colonel Dugan, who is soon to leave this post. Many guests from Cheyenne were present.

The 3d Squadron officers gave a hunt breakfast in honor of the officers of the Utah Squadron and Hospital Company during their encampment here. When the Utah National Guard returned home, each troop and company of the Guard were presented with a pair of pups from the Hunt Club pack. The pack of the Regimental Hunt Club continues to grow at an alarming rate, now numbering thirty-five dogs of various ages. The older dogs are fleet and game and have made several kills of wolves and coyotes, which are numerous around the post. The weekly hunts have been supplemented by early morning chases by the more enthusiastic members of the club.

Good fishing can be had in the vicinity of the post, and a few hours by auto puts one into an angler's paradise. Good catches of trout have been made by week-end parties. Thousands of tourists in their autos have passed through the post this summer. They show considerable interest in the Army, and guard mounting and squadron parades usually have a good gallery.

The week of the Frontier Celebration was a red-letter period in the life of the garrison. The regiment participated in the big parade through the city and twice during the week passed in review before the packed amphitheatres. Each day one of the squadrons put on a special performance. The musical rides and combat drills were favorably received by the crowds. A quarter-mile and half-mile running race with officer riders was a feature of each day's events. The attendance each day exceeded twenty thousand people and gave the regiment an opportunity, which is not often afforded, to show the cavalry to the people.

The polo team came off victors at the Denver Tournament, and at this writing are in Colorado Springs.

The news that the regiment is to go on the inactive list has put every one on the anxious seat, and the question, "Where do we go from here?" is the main topic of the day. A great many officers have been ordered to other assignments and departures are of daily occurrence.

The Reserve Officers Department

THE CAVALRY OFFICERS RESERVE CORPS NUMBERS

3 Colonels.
11 Lieutenant-Colonels.
60 Majors.
233 Captains.
277 1st Lieutenants.
275 2d Lieutenants.
—
859

Of this number a score or so are due to be dropped from the rolls, as nothing has been heard from them in answer to many communications.

THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

These regulations, which are about to be issued, cover practically all the points with regard to which inquiries have frequently been made by reserve officers. Note is made here of the more important sections.

APPOINTMENT

SECTION 12. The Officers' Reserve Corps is established for the purpose of providing a reserve of officers available for military service when needed. It is not a separate component of the Army, but is the corps which furnishes the necessary reserve officers for assignment to all components of the Army of the United States. Its members will therefore normally be assigned or attached to authorized organizations of the Army of the United States in time of peace. The numbers of reserve officers assigned or attached to organizations of the Organized Reserves in time of peace will not be limited to the strict requirements of tables of organization, but will include the officers required for replacement and for the formation of such new and additional units as may be required after the initial mobilization. Appointment as a reserve officer is not, in any case, to be the mere conferring of a rank, but is made to fill an office in which service may be rendered. Appointments are not honorary or rewards for past service, but are based primarily upon the qualifications of the appointee to satisfactorily perform the duties of a particular office.

Section 13 deals with the division of reserve officers into two classes, those for service with troops and those for special service.

Sections 17 and 18 describe the manner in which reserve officers will be appointed. The record of the officer is examined, the result of his attendance at any course of instruction is taken into account, and personal examination is made when practicable. World War officers will be appointed to reserve commissions on the basis of their records, where such records indicate qualifications.

Section 19 explains how it is necessary to disregard World War records in this connection after a certain period of time and sets November 11, 1923, as the date after which appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps must be made on some other basis.

Section 21 provides for commissioning of warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard in the Officers' Reserve Corps, certain special instructions being required as a condition.

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SECTION 23. Reserve officers are needed primarily, but not exclusively, for units of the Organized Reserves. They should be assigned, so far as practicable, to units near their places of residence. The location and development of units of the Organized Reserves is delegated to department and corps area commanders. Available reserve officers are also allotted to them for assignment. As the organization of units progresses, and it is found that additional officers are needed, it is contemplated that suitable and available officer material will be located and obtained by the department or corps area commanders under some of the means provided for appointment. The procurement of reserve officers for the Organized Reserves is thus largely in the hands of the department or corps area commanders. As soon as practicable a full quota of officers for the Organized Reserves should be procured and maintained, as well as the officers that will be required in an emergency for the other components of the Army of the United States.

PROMOTIONS

SECTION 25. All steps taken in time of peace in the development of the Officers' Reserve Corps, including promotions therein, must be with a view to readiness for the prompt mobilization of an efficient army in time of war. In time of war, after the components of the army have been called to active service, all officers will be equally eligible for promotion, regardless of whether they have served, in time of peace, in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or the Organized Reserves. Promotion in time of war must, in general, be based upon a method of selection, with due consideration of the needs of the military service and the relative qualifications of persons available for promotion. The promotion system embodied in these regulations is applicable in time of peace only. The system is formulated with a view to giving such promotion as appears reasonable and proper in time of peace, with the understanding that, in time of war, conditions will afford exceptional officers an opportunity, which is lacking in time of peace, to demonstrate clearly their military capacity and fitness for advancement.

SECTION 26. Promotion, in time of peace, must be based upon considerations of their general and professional qualifications, the interest manifested by them, their length of service, and age, with a view to providing reasonable advancement to the grades for which it is believed they will be fitted in time of war and from which they will have a fair and equal opportunity for further advancement under conditions of active service.

SECTION 27. With a view to developing the interest, ability, and qualities of military leadership, the system of promotion is designed to afford any competent reserve officer an opportunity to rise by successive steps to any office in the Army which is to be filled, and for which he has the ability to qualify. With this object in view, no fixed numbers are prescribed for the various grades and branches of the Officers' Reserve Corps. So far as numbers in each grade are concerned, the only restriction placed upon promotions is that there must be a suitable office and duty to which any promoted officer can be assigned.

SECTION 28. In addition to theoretical training and instruction, an officer, to be qualified for promotion, must have the knowledge and judgment that develop with age and experience. A minimum length of service in a grade is, therefore, required as a condition of eligibility for advancement to the next higher grade. The minimum of one year required by law being of limited application, a minimum of three years' service in a grade is required by these regulations. Of the three years, one must be in the Officers' Reserve Corps, as required by law, liberal credit being given toward the other two years for service rendered as an officer during or since the World War. This minimum period, and the service credited thereto, allow an opportunity for promotion commensurate with the time available, interest, and inclination of the officer to apply himself to the acquirement of knowledge of his profession, and also takes cognizance of experience gained in active service during the World War. It is not expected that all reserve officers will be able to qualify for promotion at the expiration of such period. Length of service is but one factor in determining qualification for advancement. The actual period of service in any grade prior to promotion will depend upon the capacity and industry of each individual officer as affected by the time that he can spare for military study.

Minimum time to be served in each grade.—To be eligible for promotion to any grade, an officer must be credited with three years' service in the next lower grade, one year of which must in every case have been in the Officers' Reserve Corps since November 11, 1918. In computing the required three years' service in any grade, there will be credited service in the grade in the Officers' Reserve Corps since November 11, 1918, active service in the same or higher grade in any component of the United States Army between April 6, 1917, and December 31, 1920; double credit being given for such of the above service as was rendered during the period of hostilities, i. e., between April 6, 1917, and November 11,

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1918. Except for the one year which must have been in the Officers' Reserve Corps, there will also be credited service as a federally recognized officer of the National Guard since November 11, 1918. No service of any kind prior to April 6, 1917, is to be credited nor is any but active service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, to be credited.

SECTION 29. An officer eligible for promotion is not considered therefor until he signifies his readiness to undergo the examination prescribed. An officer cannot be considered qualified to fill an office in the next higher grade until, by a suitable test, he can demonstrate his professional fitness therefor. These officers who are eligible for promotion are encouraged to signify their readiness for examination when, but not before, they feel themselves reasonably qualified. Requests or recommendations to be examined for promotion must pass through military channels and will be approved, unless the recommendations made thereon indicate that the officer is not deemed sufficiently qualified to justify examination, or that there is no suitable assignment. In submitting requests or recommendations, it is to the interest of all concerned to avoid the examination of officers who are not reasonably prepared and qualified for examination. As examining boards are required, in case any officer examined is found not qualified for promotion, to inquire into and report upon his qualifications to continue in his grade, it is to the interest of each reserve officer to refrain from signifying his readiness for examination, until he feels himself reasonably qualified therefor.

SECTION 30. Briefly, the conditions for promotion are:

(a) A minimum of three years' actual or constructive service in the grade from which promoted.

(b) A suitable assignment for the officer if promoted.

(c) A demonstration of qualifications by examination.

ASSIGNMENT

SECTION 31. The Army is to be organized on the basis of organizations rather than individuals. So, excepting a few, reserve officers will be assigned by their respective corps area commanders to organizations of their branch.

SECTION 33. The specific assignment of each reserve officer is to be determined by the authority authorized to assign him as soon as practicable after receipt of the initial data covering his qualifications for assignment. Reserve officers may be assigned or attached to all components of the Army of the United States. Assignments to the Regular Army will be made only as specifically directed by the War Department from time to time. All reserve officers who are also officers, warrant officers, or enlisted men of the National Guard will be considered as on duty with that component of the Army and will be given no other assignment as reserve officers. The assignment of other reserve officers to the National Guard will be made only when authorized by the War Department.

SECTION 34. In making assignments, due consideration will be given to general and special qualifications, limitations as to the kind of duty for which appointed or suited, place of residence and local affiliations, and the preferences of the officers. So far as practicable, all reserve officers are to be assigned to units in the vicinity of their places of residence. However, World War veterans who so desire may be assigned to their reconstituted former war organizations in the discretion of corps area and department commanders. Upon a permanent change of residence a new assignment will be made if necessary, but officers will be retained in their original units or in higher organizations of which such units form parts if consistent with the general principles stated above.

SECTION 35. In making assignments, the normal legal obligation of reserve officers will be kept in mind—that is, the obligation to serve only in a national emergency expressly declared by Congress. In general, therefore, reserve officers will be assigned to units of the Organized Reserves. Assignments involving an obligation to serve in lesser emergencies with other components of the Army of the United States can be made only with the consent of the officers concerned.

TRAINING

Section 41 provides for 15-day training periods in each year, subject, however, to appropriations for this purpose by Congress and, to some extent, to individual circumstances.

Section 42 authorizes attendance of reserve officers at the various service schools.

SECTION 44. In general, some training and instruction while on an inactive status will be necessary to replace, or to supplement, training received while on active duty. This

THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

will, in general, take the form of instruction by Regular Army officers detailed for duty with units of the Organized Reserves, of correspondence courses, or of study engaged in by the officer himself. Organization commanders, corps area and department commanders, and chiefs of branches have a mutual responsibility in accomplishing the training and instruction of reserve officers and will from time to time afford these officers such facilities for training and instruction when on an inactive status as circumstances permit. Within the limits of funds that may be utilized for this purpose, the War Department will make available for the use of reserve officers such official publications as are necessary or desirable for their instruction.

ACTIVE DUTY

SECTION 45. Active duty for reserve officers is of two general classes: First, active duty in a national emergency expressly declared by Congress, and, second, active duty in time of peace for training or instruction, or for some duty of a temporary nature.

SECTION 47. The maximum obligation for active duty in time of peace is fifteen days in a calendar year. It will, in general, be impracticable to require this maximum. When officers are to be called for a fifteen-day training period, they will be given as much advance notice as practicable, and any officer upon whom such a call to duty would work a hardship may be excused from attendance for that call. Specially selected officers will be called to active duty from time to time for the following temporary duties:

- (a) As additional members of the War Department General Staff.
- (b) To attend the various service schools.
- (c) For duty with organizations of the Regular Army or Organized Reserves.
- (d) As instructors at training camps or schools.
- (e) For consultation, duty on courts-martial or boards, or other duties for which specially qualified.

SECTION 50. When on active duty reserve officers are subject to the Articles of War and to assignment to any duty, and receive the pay and allowances provided by law for officers of like grade of the Regular Army. Reserve officers are not entitled to retirement or retired pay, their compensation in the event of disability being provided for by law.

The National Guard

Cavalry Team Rifle Match—200 and 600 yards—held at Seagirt, New Jersey, August 19 was won by Troop B, New Jersey Cavalry, with an aggregate of 321 points. The Headquarters Troop was second, with 261, and Troop C, of Newark, third, with 255.

The following officers of the National Guard Cavalry have been authorized to attend the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, for the special course for National Guard officers, beginning September 15 and ending December 15:

Alabama.—Captain John C. Carter.
Georgia.—1st Lieutenant Charles J. Martin.
Connecticut.—Captain William J. Thornton.
Idaho.—2d Lieutenant Walter L. Roche.
Massachusetts.—2d Lieutenant Elliot Zwicker.
North Carolina.—Captain F. W. S. Swann.
Ohio.—1st Lieutenant Harold F. Bower and 2d Lieutenant Vance I. Shield.
Pennsylvania.—Captain John B. Britell and Captain John B. Goheen.
Rhode Island.—1st Lieutenant Mark P. Rancourt.
Tennessee.—Captain Herbert R. Dyer.
Texas.—2d Lieutenant Robert H. Johnson.
Wisconsin.—Captain Everett C. Hart and 1st Lieutenant Bertham E. Morrison.

Due to limited appropriations, the number detailed was restricted to the above, although the capacity of the school would have accommodated thirty officers.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Federal recognition was extended the following organizations since July 1:

Colorado.—Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Separate Squadron.

Louisiana.—Troop B.

Kentucky.—Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and Troop A, 53d Machine-Gun Squadron.

Pennsylvania.—Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of the 52d Machine-Gun Squadron, of the 1st Squadron, 104th Cavalry, and of the 1st and 2d Squadrons, 103d Cavalry.

Reports received in the Militia Bureau indicate that the cavalry field training camps have been most successful and instructive, all organizations showing satisfactory progress, the members of the organizations showing great interest and enthusiasm in their work. Camps were held in June by Texas at Camp Mabry, Idaho at Boise Barracks, Utah at Fort D. A. Russell, Connecticut at Natic; in July and August by Pennsylvania at Mt. Gretna, New York at Fort Ethan Allen, Massachusetts at Camp Devens, New Jersey at Seagirt, and Ohio at Camp Perry.

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY CAMP

The annual field training encampment of the Texas National Guard was held at Camp Mabry, near Austin, June 12 to the 26, inclusive. The encampment was commanded by Brigadier General J. F. Wolters, who commands the 1st Cavalry Brigade. The units in attendance were 1st Cavalry Brigade Headquarters Troop, 1st Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Machine-Gun Squadron, Four Provisional Infantry companies, and the State Staff Corps.

Colonel Sterling P. Adams, U. S. Army, was senior instructor; Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Sayles, senior machine-gun instructor; Colonel W. S. Faulkner, senior infantry instructor; Major-General Joseph T. Dickman, Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, visited the encampment and reviewed the troops.

The cavalry units of the Texas National Guard are organized under the new Cavalry Table of Organization, and this was the first opportunity afforded to test the utility of the new table. The new table was complied with strictly. Both the Regular Army officers, who attended the camp as instructors, and the National Guard officers expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the work.

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1914	4	40	"	200	3 38	Private
1918	2	162	"	200	31 5	Private
1919	5	306	Five Days	200	51 26	1st, 3d, 4th
1920	5	306	"	245	52 41	2nd, 5th

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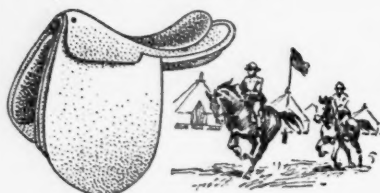
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